The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1892. NO. 4

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
MISS GERTIE SPANOGLE,
Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

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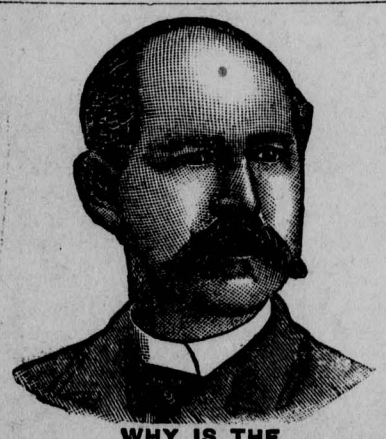
S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.



WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?
It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.
$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.
$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.
Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.
Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.
Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
☞TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.☜
Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
For sale by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

Mount Union.

Bruce Davis is recovering from a slight attack of the quinsy.

Miss Flora Hancock, of Philadelphia, is visiting parents and friends in town.

Wm. H. Allen, of Mifflin, a casual visitor to this place, was in town on Monday.

Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, was in town looking after his legislative boom on Wednesday last.

Burton Wharton has accepted the position of apprentice in the tonsorial establishment of S. B. Nevell.

Earl Stratford, of this place, left on Monday last for Indiana, Pa., State Normal school, where he expects to take the spring term.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor, of Shirley street, left on *W*ednesday morning last for a sojourn of a couple of months at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Dr. A. R. McCarthy, of this place, has made an addition to his residence in the shape of a bath room, something which every house ought to have.

Wm. Hildebrandt, is still confined to his bed seemingly not much improved. Mr. Hildebrandt is quite aged and the chances seem to be against his recovery.

A representative delegation of the Mapleton M. E. church, consisting of about nine ladies attended the morning services in the M. E. church on Sunday last.

Jacob Shade, of Newport, resident of this place at one time, and who buried his wife here lately, who was a sister of T. F. Postlethwaite, was in town on Saturday and Sunday last.

A. Eberman and T. H. Adams, merchants of this place, were in Philadelphia last week making selections for spring and summer goods. W. G. Ewing also started for the same destination on Monday.

Silas Kipp, of Coraopolis, Pa., a brother of Mrs. W. W. Fuller, of this place died on Sunday last, the sad telegram reaching the relatives here on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and daughter Esther left to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning.

Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, talked to the pupils of rooms 3 and 4 of our public school, taking as his subject "Niagara Falls." The reverend handled the subject with his usual thoroughness and all were highly pleased.

Wm. Davis, an aged and trustworthy employee of the P. R. R. Co., at this place being employed as a trackwalker was suddenly stricken with pneumonia on Thursday last and died the same evening. The remains were taken to Newton Hamilton on Friday by his three sons and buried on Saturday.

O. Z. Shaver, of this place, who is employed on the Altoona *Mirror*, received a compulsory furlough for a week or ten days on account of the breaking of a press in the office, and made himself industrious last week measuring calico, sugar, mackerel, etc., in the store of A. Eberman during the latter's absence.

Benjamin Shank, of this place, died quite suddenly on Tuesday morning and was buried from the M. E. church of which he was a member, Thursday afternoon the 21st inst. The deceased was aged 43 years and his sudden demise was the result of typhoid pneumonia and a complication of diseases. His was the first death that has occurred among the Williamsport, Md., people who came to this place about two years ago. The family and friends have our sympathy.

Wm. DeFrehn, sr., of this place, received intelligence Friday morning that his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Dungan, of Williamsport, Md., was not expected to live; later in the day a dispatch was received stating that she was dead. Mrs. DeFrehn and son, Frank, left on Saturday morning and on Monday the remainder of the family accompanied by their families started for Williamsport. The interment was made at Uniontown, Md., on the peninsula on Tuesday. The families have our sympathy.

Nocturnal visitors, of that species known better in the criminal vernacular as house-breakers or sneak thieves have begun work in our otherwise quiet town. On Friday night last they made an entry into the house of M. F. Lane who moved from Newton Hamilton here on the 1st inst., by jimmying open a shutter and side window, and were bold enough to sneak up stairs and capture Mr. Lane's trousers leaving a pair of overalls in which he had a small amount of cash. From there, it seems they paid a fraternal visit to the residence of T. H. Adams, which adjoins that of Mr. Lane's and were unsuccessful. We hope our citizens will be careful and be very particular about good aim and A1 ammunition and kill some of these abominable scoundrels in their work.

Trough Creek.

Mrs. A. T. Coder visited friends in the valley Saturday and Sunday.

Maud O. Wright is better again. She seems to have a long siege.

Elder Funk preached at the Baptist church and Pine Grove Saturday and Sunday.

W. T. Boring visited friends in the valley Saturday night and drove down to hear the singing. He says the singing is as good as they do in Mapleton.

Farming is going slow. I should say about half of the oats is sown. Three of the four Swopes are done sowing oats. The fastest seems to have come out last this time.

Commissioner Mierley, of Huntingdon, is visiting in the valley and took in the singing Saturday night. The 'Squire took quite an interest in singing in his younger days and is certainly a good judge. He pronounces the singing good.

'Squire Pheasant and son Charley took five dogs off their sheep a few days ago. They were fortunate in being in the field at the time. A part of the dogs have been killed and a part of the owners are taking the risk of having to pay for a lot of sheep.

Pine Grove Sunday school was organized last Sunday. Superintendent, A. W. Wright; asst., superintendent, Mrs. T. J. Wright; secretary, Miss Edna Swope; treasurer, Mrs. Oliver Brown. School next Sunday at 9.30. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all old and young to come at the above time.

As per announcement Prof. Giffin closed his term of singing at Harmony chapel Saturday night. It was a grand treat and was enjoyed by a respectable audience, composed in part, by a number of aged parents. He is certainly a successful teacher. I have heard it said that the class could not and would not attempt to sing a piece that they had not practiced. I don't know if this had ever come to the ears of the pupils or the Prof. but whether it had or not it was completely contradicted on Saturday night by their singing every piece that they were called on, and they were not a few. It seemed to make no difference whether they were pieces that they had sung or were acquainted with or not. The Prof. has done good work here and that it is appreciated was evidenced by one of the most intelligent citizens, who is on the shady side of sixty, moving a vote of thanks to the Prof. for his efficient services. The motion was seconded by another, who is but a few years younger than the mover. The vote carried unanimously. Mrs. J. T. Chilcott added to thee intertainment by presiding at the organ in her usual easy able manner.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00 Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Louisiana, Mo.

PALMER HOUSE,
April 19, 1892.

EDITOR ITEM;

My thoughts seem inclined to wander back to-night to scenes and friends with whom I was familiar in days that are gone; and I have asked myself whether a few lines might find room in your valuable paper. If so, I will not ask much space.

In journing from Palmyra to this place to-day, I was reminded that I was passing by the home and familiar scenes of Mark Twain's early life, and particularly through the country in which he did his famous soldiering at the beginning of the war, in which he depicts some very blood curdling experiences, and narrow escapes—mostly however from some farmer's spring house or chicken coop. But all is in perfect quiet and peace now, and trees are in bloom, fields are green with the coming wheat and grass crop, with nothing to remind one of those stirring times, except the familiar old colored "auntie" who is still to be seen about most all the old homes, with her favorite yellow bandana round her head, as she goes about her daily routine for her "missus."

But to change my thoughts, while in Hannibal, Mo., the other evening, I called upon a lady whom many of your older readers will remember as Miss Charlotta Smith, now the widow of Mr. George Bleumm (commoly pronounced Blimm), who will also be remembered by many of your readers when he sold goods for the Keslers and also for Mr. Eby. Mr. Bleumm died last fall leaving two sons, and two daughters, all grown. The daughters who are as yet unmarrid, are bright lovely young ladies, whom any mother may be proud of; and I might add that it would hardly be possible for them to be otherwise, with the training of a Christian mother, and kind and loving father. Mrs. Bleumm was very much interested and pleased to hear from so many of her old acquaintances and friends, and this reminds me that the editor of the ITEM (Mr. Swope) is a second cousin of Mrs. Bleumm, and I have no doubt but she would be pleased to hear from him her, address being 111 Willow st., Hannibal, Mo.

The prospect for wheat and grass are fine through this section, but the recent heavy and continuous rains are discouraging to the farmers who have their oats to sow, and corn ground yet to plow.

Having written more than I promised, will close by saying the ITEM is one of the welcome visitors in our home, and is perused with much interest on my arrival there. With best wishes for its editor, I am, yours truly,

T. M. W.

Calvin.

Mrs. Capt. Park is not improving.

J. C. Shaffer has been indisposed for a few days.

A cold wave has struck us forming ice on Sunday night.

Miss Esther Gosnell is very seriously ill with neuralgia of the heart.

G. Richie opened up a blacksmith shop and is ever ready to do work for his patrons.

The M. P. Sunday school have for their superintendents, C. W. Steele and Jesse L. Smith.

W.H. Bumgardner has been granted a pension of $8 per month dating from the 14th day of Feb. 1891.

W. P. Wright has added to his confections a fine lot of groceries and dry goods which he is selling at very fair prices.

Rev. Spessard, of the U. B. church, has made his home with Henry Quarry. Preaching services in the U. B. church next Sunday at 10.30 A. M.

Among our sick is Mrs. Robert Oakman, and Henry Pheasant. Both have been confined to their rooms all the past winter, and are worse at this writing.

Our visitors the last few days were Rev. Lipscomb, of Clearfield, Mrs. Kate Agnew (nee) Bumgardner, of the Mountain city, and commissioner John Mierley.

Henry Quarry has erected a large poultry house and yard with the intent of going into the raising of thoroughbred poultry. We hope that he may be successful.

The M. E. Sunday school is in full blast with the following list of officers: Superintendent, J. C. Shaffer; asst.. superintendent, Geo. Roland; secretary, Dessie Roland; librarian, Dolly Steel.

Following are the officers of the U. B. Sunday school: Superintendent, Daniel Mansberger; asst. superintendent, Geo. W. Pheasant. With this corps of good officers and a fine body of teachers it looks as though the cause should be crowned with success.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 23d.

Population, 491.

Last cosecutive number, 832.

The hospital's population numbers 5.

One man, No. 511, became a conditionally free man yesterday.

Steward Lang received eight head of beef since last week's issue.

Fifty three citizens visited the Reformatory since our last issue.

The stone cutters are at work on the base course of the new cell building.

Bedford county's sheriff brought us a patient for treatment on Thursday.

The steps at the lower end of the various cell houses are nearing completion.

Florist Hummel is preparing his island garden for the summer's planting.

Register Nos. 438, 507, 555, returned to the outer world on parole Wedues-day.

Depnty Superintendent Smith was off on a business trip a couple of days this week.

Officer Warsing was off a couple of days this week owing to the illness of his wife.

Paroles were granted on Monday to Inmates 537, 538, 544, 545, 567, 579, 581, 582, and 583.

A car load of potatoes containing about 900, bushels, was received from Guernsey, Pa., this week.

Millitary Instructor Blain informs us he will take up the new tactics as soon as the manuals arrive.

Officer Lloyd has disposed of the mules belonging to the Reformatory and has secured two horses instead.

Two prisoners hailing from Cambria county donned the black and grey of the second grade on Tuesday.

Mr. Laird has been added to the force of officers this week, and is now employed in the General Office.

The bricklayers are putting in the arches for the sidelights in the new photograph gallery and description room.

Keepers Walton & Lamberson's men were at work leveling up the roadways and trimming the lawns this week.

Sheriff Fulmer, of Northampton county, brought us three boarders last night, each of whom will stay a year at least.

Thursday witnessed the departure of Inmates 557, 563, and 580, with the possibility of being returned in case they violate their parole.

We had a pleasant call from C. H. Birchard, of the firm of Birchard & Co., Roller Composition Manufacturers, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

The foundations for the new cell building between Wards A and C, is almost level with the lawn and in a week or so will be ready for the super structure.

Last November there was stored for the use of inmates and officers about 17,000 heads of cabbage, and the steward inform us the last of this amount was used yesterday.

Electrician Miller had some trouble with his machinery on Thursday; but soon found out that it was caused by the current melting the solder on the copper plate of the ammeter.

As a result of the Board of Manager's meeting on Saturday last, Consecutive Numbers 490, 535, 536, 542, 552, 564, 568, 571, 572, and 575 were conditionally released on Tuesday.

NEW MODUS VIVENDI

The Convention Between the United States and England.

Protection for the Seals During the Pendency of Arbitration.

An agreement between the United States and Great Britain for a modus vivendi in relation to the fur seal fisheries in Bering Sea for the present season has been signed, at Washington, by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, representing the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and by James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, representing the Government of the United States. This important agreement was signed at 11 o'clock in the morning at the residence of Secretary Blaine, who, owing to the inclement weather, did not go to the department. He at once took it over to the Executive Mansion and laid it before the President, who in the afternoon transmitted it to the Senate for its action.

The modus is in the form of a supplemental convention to the treaty of arbitration recently negotiated and ratified. It says that both Governments will prohibit during the sealing season the killing of seal in that part of the Bering Sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation described in article No. 1 of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia and each Government will enjoin its citizens and vessels to an observance of this agreement. The United States, it is understood, is allowed to kill for the subsistence of the natives on the islands of St. Paul and St. George 7500 seals, the same restriction as was made last year, and the United States binds itself to observe this prohibition.

The vessels of either the United States or Great Breatian, or citizens of either country, offending against this agreement may be seized by either of the high contracting parties, but as soon as practicable should be handed over to the authorities of the nation to which they belong, who shall have sole jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same.

In general it may be said that the document is a renewal of the agreement of 1891, with the addition of a clause providing for the settlement of damages sustained by the Canadian sealers through the interruption of their business in case the arbitration goes against the United States. Under this clause, owners of Canadian sealing vessels have already begun to file their claims with a commission appointed to receive and present them. But General Foster, the agent of the United States, who is preparing the case for this Government, and the Hon. E. S. Phelps, counsel, are leaving no point uncovered, and will be fully prepared to meet the claims on this score, in the event that they shall ever be pressed for payment.

The British Prime Minister has sought all along to reduce the liability of his Government practically to a nullity, by insisting that Great Britain can acknowledge no responsibility for the injuries to seal life done by Canadian poachers, and must be charged with such damages only as have resulted directly from Gorvernment action. Mr. Blaine, it is understood, has endeavored in framing the new agreement to obtain from Great Britain a more general acknowledgment of liability along the lines laid down in last summer's correspondence, and it is said that, in the terms agreed on, he has maintained the contentions of the United States with creditable success.

The Senate discussed the modus vivendi briefly in executive session and then referred it, according to usage, to the appropriate committee—that on Foreign Relations.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EMPEROR WILHELM has a mania for being photographed.

THE estate left by the late Walt Whitman is stated to have been about $3500.

DR. FROUDE succeeds the late Dr. Freeman as professor of history at Oxford (England) University.

BARON VON FELDER, of Vienna, Austria, has sold his famous collection of butterflies to Lord Rothschild, of London, for $25,000.

FANNY CROSBY, who is over sixty-five years old, is said to have written more than three thousand hymns, some of which are famous.

IT is said that in England there are 100 lives of Gladstone in manuscript, ready to be rushed to the printer the day the Grand Old Man dies.

A GRANITE sepulchre of the late J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis., the famous horse breeder, is about to be constructed from Vermont granite at a cost of $18,000.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the veteran London journalist says his market value is $25 an hour. This, with an eight-hour day, would give him $65,000 annually.

SECRETARY RUSK says that his Wisconsin farm has 900 acres, and that he can get more fun out of it in a week than he can out of his life at Washington in six months.

DR. JOHN MIQUEL, the present German Minister of Finance, and next to the Chancellor the most important member of the Imperial Cabinet, is of French parentage.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, is rewriting his novel, the manuscript of which was lost by the fire that destroyed his library. It will treat of Washington life.

GOVERNOR PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, has the appearance of an Italian, though he is a Marylander by birth and of Scotch descent. He is a little more than six feet tall and very fine looking.

JOHN HUSTON FINLEY, the new head of Knox College, is the youngest college President in the United States, being only twenty-eight years of age. He is Scotch-Irish in descent and energy.

F. C. SESSIONS, the Columbus (Ohio) banker, who recently died at Asheville, N. C., provided in his will for the establishment of an academy of arts in Columbus. Real estate valued at a half million dollars is left for this purpose.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL observes the custom established by former Chief Magistrates of Massachusetts of using a new quill pen to sign each legislative bill which meets with his approval These quills are used only once and are then eagerly sought for by relic hunters in Boston

PROFESSOR HENRY W. ELIOT is Secretary Blaine's great authority upon matters pertaining to seals and the question of the fisheries. He is quite a young looking man, though he is forty-five years of age, and his slight figure, luxuriant mustache and brown hair causes many to think he is not above thirty years old.

GENERAL REINA BARRIOS, new President of Guatemala, was educated at West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy, and lived for some years in San Francisco. His wife is an American lady, and he is quite in sympathy with American ideals, looking especially to the public school system as the basis of growth for the country.

A RUSH FOR HOMES.

Opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations.

A dispatch from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says: "This morning found the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country a wide stretch of land, unpopulated and lonely. To-night this great expanse of prairie is settled at every stone's throw."

At noon Governor Seay, in the watch tower at El Reno, dropped the signal flag, the battery belched forth the signal to the waiting thousands, and the wild race began. How they did go through the pouring rain, up hill and down dale, through the little rivulets that threatened to be torrents before night. No trouble of any sort, no disturbances, occurred on the line of the opening. About six thousand people made the race from west of El Reno, as many from Kingfisher, and 7000 from the line of the Wichita reservation west of Minco. Three thousand from Rover, as many from Hennessy, and about as many as all these went in small squads all along the line from the Cherokee strip on the north, the Panhandle of Texas on the west, and the Kiowa Indian reservation on the south.

A riot occurred in front of the Oklahoma City Land Office at the hour of the opening, and a number of people were badly injured. At 12 o'clock the register, Leach, announced that no lines would be recognized, and the first person to get in the door would have the first filing, and others in successson as they arrived. This precipitated a wild rush, and in a few moments hundreds of men and women were engaged in a disgraceful scramble, fighting, pulling, trampling on each other, and for a time it seemed as though many would be killed. One man was struck on the head with a revolver and badly injured, but he remained in the ring and got the eleventh filing. He had been third in the line, but sold his place for $250 in the morning.

A woman near her had her clothes torn to pieces, and several men were trampled on and injured. Windows of the Land Office were smashed and other damage done.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, where 30,000 citizens of the United States have just found new homes, is situated in the Indian Territory, between the Cherokee Outlet on the north and the Kiowa, Commanche and Apache Reservation on the south. Its eastern border adjoins Oklahoma and its western the Panhandle of Texas.

Its area is much greater than is generally understood to be. It would make two Oklahomas or five Rhode Islands, while the whole States of Connecticut and Rhode Island could be set in it and there would still remain room for four Districts of Columbia.

The tract contains 6500 square miles or 4,000,000 acres. Out of this the resident Indians have been alloted by the Government 536,960 acres, giving to each of the Indians 160 acres. There was thus left for general settlement about three and a half million acres, which, allowing a quarter section or 160 acres to each home seeker, would accomdate about 22,000 settlers outside of the town sites.

Very few of the thousands who had been waiting for weeks on the border and in the frontier towns for the final rush had anything but the vaguest idea as to the real character of the land they were so anxious to possess.

When they had reached their claims and had staked them off, and had taken the opportunity to survey their broad acres, they found that instead of a Garden of Eden, a promised land flowing with milk and honey, as they had fondly believed, they had really possessed themselves of a section of very ordinary Western prairie land, flowing with nothing but high grass and very brackish streams bitter with alkali.

WORKMEN BLOWN TO BITS.

The American Forcite Powder Mills Near Port Morris, N. J., Explode.

An explosion in the nitro-glycerine department of the works of the American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company at Hopatcong Landing, N. J., near the lower end of Lake Hopatcong, killed six men and seriously injured several others.

The works consist of forty small wooden buildings on the lake side of Rockaway Hill. The buildings are about fifty feet apart. Nitro-glycerine was made in four of them.

The explosion occurred about 2:45 o'clock. Superintendent Smith had just made the rounds of the buildings, and had gone to the nitro-glycerine department.

In the place where the explosion had taken place there was a big hole in the side of the hill. Not a vestige of any of the four buildings in the nitro-glycerine department remained. Other buildings near were damaged. Half an hour after the explosion all the men employed in the works who had escaped gathered at the foot of the hill. Then it was discovered who had been killed. Then men set to work to look for the bodies. In a pool of water, fifty feet in front of the nitro-glycerine buildings, they found two bodies.

The upper part of the head and the right leg of one were gone, and all that remained of the other was the head and trunk. On the first body were a chest protector and undershirt and a white shirt. Dr. Taylor, the powder works physician, recognized the chest protector as one he had given to Superintendent Smith. The face of the other body was but little bruised, and it was easily recognized as that of Godfrey Waller. Smith was married.

Waller was a Swede, and unmarried. Carlston and Johnston were Swedes, and married. Pierce was an American, and married. Bath, the youngest of the killed, was unmarried, and was an American. The bodies of Smith and Waller were placed in a room of the office of the works. Coroner Fancher visited the place shortly after the explosion.

Captain Evans, one of the officials at the works, superintended the search for the bodies. One of the workmen told him that a minute before the explosion he saw Superintendent Smith and Carlston standing in front of the house in which the nitro-glycerine was stored. The other men supposed to be killed Captain Evans said he had learned were in the other houses of the nitro-glycerine department when the explosion occurred. Cassimore, the only one severely injured, was on his way down the hill, and was struck by the flying pieces of glass and wood.

The explosion was felt for thirty miles around the country. The windows in a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, coming into Hopatcong landing, were shattered. Windows in several houses in the neighboring towns were broken.

A representative of the company, who was seen after the explosion, said that it would be impossible to ascertain what caused the explosion.

THE total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,265,181 bales, of which 3,629,381 bales are American, against 3,218,478 and 1,552,078 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns, 26,847 bales. Receipts at plantations, 42,414 bales. Crop in sight, 8,000,983 bales.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

SALVINI, the actor, is a baseball crank.

CLEAN scores in the error column are frequent.

THE Pittsburgs have seven left-handed batters.

YOUNG, Cleveland's winning pitcher, is a wonder.

BROWNING has been unconditionally released by Louisville.

HALLMAN is playing a phenomenal second for the Philadelphias.

LOUISVILLE was the only home club that won the opening game.

THE arm of Pitcher Clarkson, of Boston, shows no signs of weakness.

HARVARD has shut out four teams without a run and two without a hit.

CAPTAIN ANSON, of Chicago, a few days ago celebrated his fortieth birthday.

GLEASON, of St. Louis, was the first pitcher to be knocked out of the box.

THE bitter rivalry between the Cincinnati and Pittsburg clubs is something awful.

BALTIMORE'S most promising pitcher is a youngster—Cobb, from the Pacific slope.

IN Louisville they think Meekin and Grim will be one of the star batteries of the League.

JUDGING from the game Keefe, of Philadelphia, pitched against Boston, he is all right again.

HANLON, of Pittsburg, has an old-time "charley horse," and will be unable to play for some time.

JOHN F. MORRILL, the old Boston player, has been secured as coach for the Harvard College baseball team.

GOOD judges say that Meekin, of the Louisvilles, is one of the hardest pitchers in the league to hit safely.

LATHAM, of Cincinnati, never played better ball than he is putting up this season. His batting is especially fine.

FOUR players were seriously injured in the opening championship games—Bassett, Delahanty, Hanlon and Gumbert.

GLASSCOCK has been removed from the captaincy of the St. Louis Browns. Striker is now in charge of the team.

THE reports that Anson, of Chicogo, has a "glass" arm are false; he is lining the ball from first to third in great shape.

IN consideration of the exchange of Pfeffer for Canavan the Louisville Club is to pay $1000 to Chicago in three instalments.

WITH Daly, Daily and Kinslow the Brooklyns are as strong behind the bat, if not stronger, than any team in the country.

IT will be a great race between Hamilton, of the Philadelphias, and Brown, of Louisville, for the base stealing record this season.

BALL players are astonished at the good work of Pitcher Galvin, of the Pittsburgs. He is apparently as effective as the best of the youngsters.

IT is quite probable that Boyle will do the bulk of the catching for New York. Manager Powers counts on him for over 100 games, bar accident.

MCPHEE, of Cincinnati, ex-king of second basemen, is playing his old time game again. In a recent contest he took part in five rapidly-executed double plays.

THE silk banner won by the Clevelands at Hot Springs, Ark., for defeating the Chicagos in a series of games will be floated from the Court House tower in Cleveland.

CANAVAN, Chicago's new man, is twenty-six years old. Last year he played in 185 games, made 103 runs, took bases on balls forty-five times, stole thirty-six bases, made thirty-six sacrifice hits and had a batting average of .249.

WILLIAM EDWARD DURRELL recently died at Rome, Italy, of congestion of the brain. He had been for five years the greatest Princeton College baseball player, and for three summers past the star of the Cape May (N. J.) Club.

THE RECORD.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Louisville..	6	1	.857	Cleveland.	3	3	.500
Boston.....	6	1	.857	Washing'n	2	3	.400
Pittsburgh	6	2	.750	Philad'lp'a	2	5	.286
Brooklyn...	5	2	.714	Chicago...	2	6	.250
New York..	4	3	.667	St. Louis.	1	7	.125
Cincinnati.	6	5	.545	Baltimore.	1	7	.125

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports Exceeded Imports $169,225,921 During the Past Year.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, for March, shows that the exports of merchandise for March were valued at $81,819,075; imports, $86,549,338; excess of imports over exports, $4,730,263.

For nine months, exports, $819,720,689; imports, $610,327,631; excess of exports over imports, $209,393,058. For twelve months, exports, $1,008,284,506; imports, $837,058,985; excess of exports over imports, $169,225,021. For the preceding twelve months the excess of exports over imports aggregated only $36,347,922, showing a handsome increase during the past year.

The exports of gold and silver for the same twelve months aggregated $111,952,016 and the imports $66,996,459, showing an excess of exports over imports of the precious metals of $44,955,557 as compared with an increase in the same direction last year of $13,451,078.

The number of immigrants arriving in this country during March was 53,679, and for the past twelve months, 316,237, the largest number of whom (63,849) came from Germany.

A REMARKABLE BILL.

It Provides for the Establishment of a "Composite Dollar."

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, by request, has introduced the most remarkable financial bill of the session. It provides for the establishment of a "composite dollar." The chief clause of the bill says that the composite dollar shall be established in the following manner: "Designate so much of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, beans, potatoes, cotton, wool, butter, eggs, flour, sugar, lard, pork, beef, tobacco, salt, leather, hemp, cement, cotton-seed, brick, lead, pig iron, coal and copper as shall be conveniently near to one dollar's worth of each in the New York market, so arranging quantities that the sum total of the value of thirty articles shall be thirty dollars, and that one-thirtieth of the sum total of the articles designated shall be termed the composite dollar of the United States." Other clauses of the bill provide that an accurate monthly average record shall be kept of the daily price of these articles, and that it shall be lawful for any person or corporation to engage, receive or deliver composite dollars based on this security.

THE caravan trade in gold dust, ivory, ostrich feathers and other articles brought from Central Africa has been abandoned, as the roads are so unsafe that merchants will not venture to send their goods along them.

THE work of installing the Hebrew immigrants in the Argentine Republic is being actively carried on. A branch railway has been constructed to what is known as the Mauricie Colony, where the Hebrews are being established, and 200 families are already comfortably settled and engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

THE total of wheat stored at Duluth, Minn., is about 15,265,000 bushels, and all but 140,000 bushels is of the finest milling grades.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 00	@	$2 05
Medium, 1891, choice....	1 65	@	1 70
Pea, 1891, choice.....	1 70	@	1 72½
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 00	@	2 10
Red kidney, 1891, choice.	2 00	@	—
Yellow eye, 1891, choice.	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., per bush....	1 65	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891..	1 60	@	1 65
Green peas, 1891, per bush....	—	@	1 45
1891, bags.....	—	@	1 40
1891, Scotch.....	1 45	@	—
NEW BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn, extras.....	23	@	23½
Elgin, extras.....	—	@	24
Other West, extras.....	23	@	23½
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras.....	21½	@	—
H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts.	20	@	21
H. f. tubs and pails, 2ds.	17	@	19
Welsh tubs, extras.....	21	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts.....	19	@	20
Welsh tubs, 2ds.....	17	@	18
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	16	@	18
Im. creamery, 2ds.....	14	@	15
Im. creamery, 3ds.....	13	@	13½
Factory—Fresh, extras.....	—	@	—
Fresh, 1sts.....	13½	@	14
Fresh, 2ds.....	13	@	—
Rolls—Fresh extras.....	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy.....	11¼	@	11¾
Full cream, fall made, fine	—	@	11
Full cr. good to prime..	10¼	@	10¾
Common to fair.....	9	@	10
Part skims, choice.....	—	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	7½	@	8½
Part skims, com. to fair.	5	@	7
Full skims.....	2	@	4
Pennsylvania—Skims.....	—	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh.....	14½	@	14¾
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	—	@	14½
Fresh, fair to good.....	—	@	—
Southern—Fresh, per doz....	13¾	@	14
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz.....	23	@	23
Goose Eggs, per doz.....	28	@	32
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Northern Spy, bbl..	2 50	@	3 00
Spitzenberg, per bbl.....	—	@	—
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl..	2 00	@	2 75
Greenings, per d. h. bbl.	1 50	@	3 00
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket.....	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
Strawberries, Charleston, qt.	40	@	60
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb...	31	@	—
1891, prime.....	29	@	30
1891, common to good...	22	@	28
1890, choice, per lb.....	20	@	—
1890, common to prime..	14	@	20
Old odds.....	7	@	11
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.,	12½	@	13
Western, per lb.....	12½	@	13
Chickens, Western.....	12½	@	13
Local, medium to prime	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb.....	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb.....	12½	@	14
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair.....	85	@	1 12
Western, per pair.....	75	@	1 00
Geese, Western, per pair....	1 25	@	1 62
Southern, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	50	@	55
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	16	@	17
Mixed weights.....	14	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	13	@	14
Old toms.....	12½	@	13
Chickens—Phila., broilers...	35	@	60
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	15	@	—
Western, per lb.....	14½	@	15
Ducks—Jersey, per lb.....	—	@	—
State and Penn., per lb.	—	@	—
Western, per lb.....	10	@	15
Geese—Western, per lb.....	6	@	11
Capons—Phila., extra large.	—	@	—
Phila., small to medium.	—	@	—
Western, fair to fancy..	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz.....	2 50	@	2 75
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl..	—	@	—
State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb.	1 25	@	1 37
State, other kinds, 180 lb.	1 12	@	1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl...	1 62	@	1 75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl..	1 50	@	3 50
Cabbage, L. I. per 100.....	—	@	—
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Orange County, red, bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Orange County, yellow.	1 75	@	2 00
Eastern, yellow, per bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Eastern, white, per bbl.	3 00	@	6 00
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl..	—	@	—
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl..	—	@	—
Turnips, Canada, per bbl....	75	@	80
Celery—Fla., per doz. roots.	—	@	—
String beans, Fla., per crate.	2 50	@	5 00
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl..	1 50	@	3 00
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate.	2 00	@	3 00
Asparagus, new, doz. bunches	3 00	@	5 50
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves.....	3 35	@	4 75
Milch Cows, com. to good...	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime...	3 50	@	8 00
Sheep.....	6 00	@	7 25
Lambs.....	5 00	@	7 62½
Hogs—Live.....	5 00	@	5 35
Dressed.....	6	@	8
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 75	@	4 80
Patents.....	4 90	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	98⅝	@	1 00⅛
Rye—State.....	85	@	89
Barley—Two-rowed State...	53	@	54
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	44	@	50
Oats—No. 1 White.....	—	@	39½
Mixed Western.....	34	@	36½
Hay—Good to Choice.....	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye.....	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam.....	—	@	06c.

FURS AND SKINS.

	Eastern & Northwestern		*Southern & Southwestern.*	
Black bear.....	$20 00@30 00		$10 00@$20 00	
Cubs and y'rlings	5 00@15 00		4 00@	10 00
Beaver, large....	6 00@	7 00	5 00@	6 00
Beaver, medium.	3 50@	4 50	2 50@	3 50
Beaver, small....	1 50@	2 00	1 00@	1 50
Mink, dark, fine.	1 50@	2 50	70@	1 10
Mink, brown....	60@	1 00	50@	70
Red fox.....	1 40@	1 60	1 10@	1 30
Gray fox.....	1 00@	1 15	80@	1 00
Raccoon, each..	50@	90	30@	60
Skunk, black....	1 20@	1 25	1 00@	1 15
Skunk half strp'd	70@	75	60@	65
Skunk, striped..	35@	40	30@	35
Skunk, white....	15@	20	12@	15
Opossum, large.	35@	45	30@	35
Opossum, med	17@	22	15@	18
Muskrat, spring	16@	18	14@	15
Muskrat, winter.	11@	12	10@	11
Muskrat, fall.....	7@	10	7@	8

Maximilian Not a Hero.

General Marino Escabedo, the greatest of the living Mexican Generals, who was Commander-in-Chief of the national army during the French invasion and during Maximilian's short and stormy reign, is now living in retirement on his hacienda in Guanajuata, Mexico. It has been charged, and so stated in his story, that the fall of Queretaro was due to treachery on the part of Miguel Lopez of Maximilian's staff, who was generally supposed to have delivered up the strong place for a traitor's reward. In an interview General Escabedo cleared up that error. He said:

"For a long term of years my mouth has been sealed by a promise which I held safe, but the discovery of authentic letters from Maximilian has revealed the truth, through no agency of mine, and released me accidentally from the pledge I had taken as the last favor on earth to a doomed Prince. Miguel Lopez was a secret emissary of Maximilian. He was sent to me at the dead of night and in the deepest secrecy to propose in Maximilian's name, the surrender of Queretaro, providing he, the Emperor, was allowed to flee the country in safety. This I could not and would not grant, and demanded an unconditional surrender. Miguel Lopez then told me, in Maximilian's name, that the surrender of Queretaro would be made on the morrow, but asked me, in Maximilian's name and as a last and single favor to the fated Prince, never to reveal the proposition made by Maximilian to surrender his army in exchange for his freedom and to thus save his name from the infamy which would inevitably attach to it, if his treasonable intent were known to the world. This is how it chanced that Colonel Lopez has borne in silence many years the brand of infamy as the last act of heroic devotion to the memory of Maximilian."—[St. Louis Republic.

Where Goatskins Are Obtained.

The great impetus given to morroco manufacture in this country lately is due to science and invention—the discovery of improved methods of tanning and the development of modern machinery. The sumac process, so long used, has been succeeded by an alum-and-gambier tannage. This new system is what is revolutionizing the leather business. Owing to it, this city, great in many things, is the greatest goatskin port in the world. In round numbers, more than 21,000,000 untanned goatskins came in through the Narrows in the year just closed. To secure this immense number of skins buyers for New York houses have visited and made permanent homes in the uttermost parts of the earth accessible to human beings.

These historic animals are found in greatest numbers where civilization is at its lowest ebb. The importers of the Western world find their supplies among the savage hill tribes of the northern and southern slopes of the Himalayas, in the valleys of Persia, on the steppes of Asia, and among the semi-barbarous described by Marco Polo; they get them from the sandy waters of Arabia and the Sahara, from the slave caravans that reach the coast of Somnaliland from the head waters of the Blue Nile, and from the Kaffirs of South Africa; they scour the remotest pampas of South America, and the foothills of the Andes after goatskins, and the Indian pastoras of Central America and Mexico, and all the islands of the sea contribute to the total.—[New York Tribune.

An Untruthful Boy's Work.

Pretty Teacher (severely)—Did your mother write this excuse?

Bad Boy—Yes'm.

Pretty Teacher—Humph! It looks very much like one of your scrawls.

Bad Boy—Mamma wrote it; but, please ma'm, she had sister Jennie in one arm, crying with a bumped head, and brother Willie in the other with a cut finger, and a lot of sewing in her lap, and she was rocking the cradle with her knees, and she had to write with her toes.

Pretty Teacher (in the evening)—I am very sorry, Mr. Poorchapp, but I have changed my mind. I shall never marry.—[Good News.

The first air pump was made in 1655.

REV. DR. TALMAGE

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Evils of Idleness."

TEXT: "*The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting.*"—Proverbs xii., 27.

David and Jeremiah and Ezekel and Micah and Solomon of the text showed that some time they had been out on a hunting expedition. Spears, lances, swords and nets were employed in this service. A deep pit fall would be digged. In the center of it there was some raised ground with a pole on which a lamb would be fastened, and the wild beast not seeing the pitfall, but only seeing the lamb would plunge for its prey and dash down, itself captured. Birds were caught in gins or pierced with arrows. The hunters in olden time had two missions—one to clear the land of ferocious beasts, and the other to obtain meat for themselves and their families. The occupation and habit of hunters are a favorite Bible simile. David said he was hunted by his enemy like a partridge upon the mountain. My text is a hunting scene.

A sportsman arrayed in a garb appropriate to the wild chase lets slip the blood-thirsty hounds from their kennels, and mounting his fleet horse, with a halloo and the yell of the greyhound pack they are off and away, through brake and dell, over marsh and moor, across chasms where a misstep would hurl horse and rider to death, plunging into mire up to the haunches or into swift streams up to the bit, till the game is tracked by dripping foam and blood, and the antlers crack on the rocks, and the hunter has just time to be in at the death. Yet, after all the haste and peril of the chase, my text represents this sportsman as being too indolent to dress the game and prepare it for food. He lets it lie in the dooryard of his home and become a portion for vermin and beaks of prey. Thus by one master stroke Solomon gives a picture of laziness, when he says, "The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting." The most of hunters have the game they shot or entrapped cooked the same evening or the next day, but not so with this laggard of the text. Too lazy to rip off the hide. Too lazy to kindle the fire and put the gridiron on the coals.

The first picture I ever bought was an engraving of Thorwaldsen's "Autumn." The clusters of grapes are ripe on the vine of the homestead, and the returned hounds, panting from the chase, are lying on the doorsill and the hunter is unshouldering the game, while the housewife is about to take a portion of it and prepare it for the evening meal. Unlike the person of the text, she was enough industrious to roast that which had been taken in hunting. But the world has had many a specimen since Solomon's time of those whose lassitude and improvidence and absurdity were depicted in my text. The most of those who have made a dead failure of life can look back and see a time when a great opportunity opened, but they did not know it.

They were not as wise as George Stephenson, "the father of railways," who, when at sixteen years of age he received an appointment to work at a pumping engine for twelve shillings a week, cried out: "Now, I am a made man for life." God gives to most men at least one good opportunity. A great Grecian general was met by a group of beggars, and he said to them: "If you want beasts to plow your land I will lend you some. If you want land I will give you some. If you want seed to sow your land, I will see that you get it. But I will encourage none in idleness." So God gives to most people an opportunity of extrication from depressed circumstances. As if to create in us a hatred for indolence, God has made those animals which are sluggish to appear loathsome in our eyes, while those which are fleet and active he has clothed with attractiveness.

The tortoise, the sloth, the snail, the crocodile repel us, while the deer and the gazelle are as pleasing as they are fleet, and from the swift wings of innumerable birds God has spared no purple or gold or jet or crimson or snowy whiteness. Besides all this the Bible is constantly assaulting the vice of laziness. Solomen seems to order the idler out of his sight as beyond all human instruction when he says, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." And Paul seems to drive him up from his dining table before he gets through with the first course of food with the assertion, "If any will not work, neither shall he eat."

Now, what are the causes of laziness and what are its evil results? I knew a man who was never up to time. It seemed impossible for him to meet an engagement. When he was to be married he missed the train. His watch seemed to take on the habits of its owner, and was always too slow. He had a constitutional lethargy for which he did not seem responsible. So indolence often arises from the natural temperament. I do not know but there is a constitutional tendency to this vice in every man. However active you may generally be, have you not on some warm spring day felt a touch of this feeling on you, although you may have shaken it off as you would a reptile? But some are so powerfully tempted to this by their bodily constitution that all the work of their life has been accomplished with this lethargy hanging on their back or treading on their heels.

You sometimes behold it in childhood. The child moping and longing within doors while his brothers and sisters are at play, or if he join them he is behind in every race and beaten in every game. His nerves, his muscles, his bones are smitten with this palsy. He vegetates rather than lives, creeps rather than walks, yawns rather than breathes. The animal in his nature is stronger than the intellectual. He is generally a great eater and active only when he cannot digest what he has eaten. It requires as much effort for him to walk as for others to run. Languor and drowsiness are his natural inheritance. He is built for a slow sailing vessel, a heavy hulk and an insufficient cutwater. Place an active man in such a bodily structure and the latter would be shacken to pieces in one day. Every law of physiology demands that he be supine. Such a one is not responsible for this powerful tendency of his nature. His great duty is resistance.

When I see a man fighting an unfortunate temperament all my sympathies are aroused, and I think of Victor Hugo's account of a scene on a warship, where, in the midst of a storm at sea, a great cannon got loose, and it was crashing this way and that and would have destroyed the ship; and the chief gunner, at the almost certain destruction of his own life, rushed at it with a handspike to thrust between the spokes of the wheel of the rolling cannon, and by a fortunate leverage arrested the gun till it could be lashed fast. But that struggle did not seem so disheartening as that man enters upon who attempts to fight his natural temperament, whether it be too fast of too slow, too nervous or too lymphatic. God help him, for God only can.

Furthermore, indolence is often the result of easy circumstances. Rough experience in earlier life seems to be necessary in order to make a man active and enterprising. Mountaineers are nearly always swarthy, and those who have toiled among mountains of trouble get the most nerve and muscle and brain. Those who have become the deliverers of nations, once had not where to lay their heads. Locusts and wild honey have been the fare of many a John the Baptist, while those who had been fondled of fortune and petted and praised have often grown up lethargic.

They have none of that heroism which comes from fighting one's own battles. The warm summer sun of prosperity has weakened and relaxed them. Born among the luxuries of life, exertion has been unnecessary, and therefore they spend their time in taking it easy. They may enter into business, but they are not fitted for its application, its hardships, for its repulses, and after having lost the most of that which they have invested, go back to thorough inaction. This costly yacht may do well enough on the smooth, glassy bay, but cannot live an hour amid a chopped sea.

Another cause of indolence is severe discouragement. There are those around us who started life with the most sanguine expectation. Their enterprise excited the remark of all compeers. But some sudden and overwhelming misfortune met them, and henceforth they have been inactive. Trouble, instead of making them more determined, have overthrown them. They have lost all self-reliance. They imagine that all men and all occurrences are against them. They hang their heads when once they walked upright. They never look you up in the eyes. They become misanthropic and pronounce all men liars and scoundrels. They go melancholic and threadbare to their graves. You cannot rouse them to action by the most glittering offer.

In most cases these persons have been honorable and upright all their lives, for rogues never get discouraged, as there is always some other plot they have not laid and some other trap they have not sprung. There are but few sadder sights than a man of talent and tact and undoubted capacity giving up life as a failure, like a line of magnificent steamers rotting against wharves, from which they ought to have been carrying the exports of a nation. Every great financial panic produces a large crop of such men. In the great establishments where they were partners in business they are now weighers or draymen or clerks on small salary.

Reverie is also a cause of indolence. There are multitudes of men who expect to achieve great success in life, who are entirely unwilling to put forth any physical, moral or intellectual effort. They have a great many eloquent theories of life. They are all the while expecting something to turn up. They have read in light literature how men suddenly and unexpectedly came to large estates, or found a pot of buried gold at the foot of the rainbow of Good Luck, or had some great offer made them. They have passed their lives in reverie.

Notwithstanding he is pinched with poverty, and any other man would be downcast at the forlorn prospect, he is always cheerful and sanguine and jovial, for he does not know but that he may be within a day or two of astounding success. You cannot but be entertained with his cheerfulness of temper. All the world wishes him well, for he never did anybody harm. At last he dies in just the same condition in which he lived, sorrowful only because he must leave the world just at the time when his long-thought-of plans were about to be successful.

Let no young man begin life with reverie. There is nothing accomplished without hard work. Do not in idleness expect something to turn up. It will turn down. Indolence and wickedness always make bad luck. These people of reverie are always about to begin. They say, "Wait a little." So with the child who had a cage containing a beautiful canary, and the door of the cage was open and a cat was in the room. "Better shut the door of the cage," said the mother. "Wait a minute," said the boy. While he was waiting the feline creature with one spring took the canary. The way that many lose the opportunity of a lifetime is by the same principle. They say, "Wait a minute." My advice is not to wait at all.

Again, bad habits are a fruitful source of indolence. Sinful indulgences shut a man's shop and dull his tools and steal his profits. Dissoluteness is generally the end of industry. There are those who have the rare faculty of devoting occasionally a day or a week to loose indulgences, and at the expiration of that time go back with bleared eyes and tremulous hands and bloated cheeks to the faithful and successful performance of their duties. Indeed their employers and neighbors expect this amusement or occasional season of frolic and wassail.

Some of the best workmen and most skillful artisans have this mode of conducting themselves, but as the time rolls on the season of dissipation becomes more protracted and the season of steadiness and sobriety more limited, until the employers become disgusted and the man is given up to a continual and ruinous idleness. When that point has arrived he rushes to destruction with astonishing velocity. When a man with strong proclivities of appetite has nothing to do, no former self respect or moral restraint or the beseechings of kindred can save him. The only safety for a man who feels himself under the fascination of any form of temptation is an employment which affords neither recreation nor holiday.

Nothing can be more unfortunate for a man of evil inclination than an occupation which keeps him exceedingly busy during a part of the year and then leaves him for weeks and months entirely unemployed. There are many men who cannot endure protracted leisure. They are like fractious steeds that must constantly be kept to the load, for a week's quiet makes them intractable and uncontrollable. Bad habits produce idleness, and idleness prodnces bad habits. The probability is that you will either have to give up your loose indulgences or else give up your occupation. Sin will take all enthusiasm out of your work and make you sick of life's drudgery, and though now and then between your seasons of dissipations you may rouse up to a sudden activity and start again in the chase of some high and noble end, even though you catch the game you will sink back into slothfulness before you have roasted that which you took in hunting. Bad habits unfit a man for anything but politics.

Now, what are the results of indolence? A marked consequence of this vice is physical disease. The healthiness of the whole natural world depends upon activity. The winds, tossed and driven in endless circuits, scattering the mists from the mountains, and scooping out death damps from the caves, and blasting the miasma of swamps, and hurling back the fetid atmosphere of great cities, are healthy just because of their swiftness and uncontrollableness of sweep. But, after awhile, the wind falls and the hot sun pours through it, and when the leaves are still and the grain fields bend not once all day long, then pestilence smites its victims and digs trenches for the dead.

All the healthy beauty of that which we see and hear in the natural world is dependent upon activity and unrest. Men will be healthy—intellectually, morally and physically—only upon the condition of an active industry. I know men die every day of overwork. They drop down in coal pits, and among the spindles of Northern factories, and on the cotton plantations of the South. In every city and town and village you find men groaning under burdens as, in the East, the camels stagger under their loads between Aleppo and Damascus. Life is crushed out every day at counters and workbenches and anvils. But there are other multitudes who die from mere inertia. Indulgences every day are contracting disease beyond the catholicon of allopathy and homeopathy and hydropathy and eclecticism. Rather than work they rush upon lancets and scalpels.

Nature has provided for those who violate her laws by inactivity—what rheum for the eyes, and what gout for the feet, and what curvature for the spine, and what strictures for the chest, and what tubercles for the lungs, and what rheumatism for the muscles, and what neuralgias for the nerves. Nature in time arraigns every such culprit at her bar, and presents against him an indictment of one hundred counts, and convicts him on each one of them. The laws of nature will not stop their action because men may be ignorant of them. Disease, when it comes to do its work, does not ask whether you understand hygiene or pathology or materia medica.

If there were not so many lies written on tombstones and in obituaries you would see what multitudes of the world's inhabitants are slain in their attempts to escape the necessity of toil. Men cross oceans and continents, and climb the Alps, and sit under the sky of Italy or the shadow of Egyptian Pyramid, and go down into ancient ruins, and bathe at Baden Baden, and come home with the same shortness of breath, and the same poor digestion, and the same twitching of the nerves, when at home with their own spade they might have dug health out of the ground, or with their own axe hewn health out of a log, or with their own scythe garnered health from the grain field.

There are many who estimate the respectability of an occupation by the little exertion it demands, and would not have their children enter any employment where their hands may be soiled, forgetting that a laborer's overalls are just as honorable as a priest's robes and an anvil is just as respectable as a pulpit. Health flies from the bed of down and says. "I cannot sleep here;" and from the table spread with ptarmigan and epicurean viands, saying, "I cannot eat here;" and from the vehicle of soft cushions and easy springs, saying, "I cannot ride here;" and from houses luxuriously warmed and upholstered, saying, "I cannot live here;" and some day you meet health, who declined all these luxuriant places, walking in the plow's furrow, or sweltering beside the hissing forge, or spinning among the looms, or driving a dray, or tinning a roof, or carrying hods of brick up the ladder of a wall.

Furthermore, notice that indolence endangers the soul. Satan makes his chief conquests over men who either have nothing to do, or, if they have, refuse to do it. There is a legend that St. Thomas, years after Christ's resurrection, began again to doubt, and he went to the Apostles and told them about his doubts. Each Apostle looked at him with surprise and then said he must be excused, for he had no time to listen any longer. Then St. Thomas went to the devout women of his time and expressed his doubts. They said they were sorry, but they had no time to listen. Then St. Thomas concluded that it was because they were so busy that the Apostles and the devout women had no doubts.

Idleness not only leads a man into associations which harm his morals, but often thrusts upon him the worst kind of skepticism. Loafers are almost always infidels, or fast getting to be. Consummate idlers never read the Bible, and if they appear in church can be distinguished in an audience of a thousand by their listlessness, for they are too lazy to hear. It is not so much among occupied merchants, industrious mechanics and professional men always busy that you hear the religion of Jesus maligned, as in public lounging places, given up to profanity and dissoluteness. They have no sympathy with the Book that says, 'Let him that stole steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth."

I never knew a man given up to thorough idleness that was converted. Simon and Andrew were converted while fishing, and Lydia while selling purple, and the shepherds of Bethlehem watching their flocks heard the voice of angels, and Gideon was thrashing on the thrashing floor, but no one was ever converted with his hands in his pockets. Let me tell the idler that there is no hope for him either in this world or in the world which is to come. If the Son of God, who owned the whole universe, worked in the carpenter shop of Joseph, surely we, who own so little, yet want so much, ought to be busy. The redeemed in heaven are never idle. What exciting songs they sing!

On what messages of love they fly through all the universe, fulfilling God's high behests and taking worlds in one circuit; rushing with infinite fierceness against sin and cruelty and oppression, and making the gates of hell to quake at the overthrow of the principalities of darkness, and in the same twinkle of an eye speeding back to their thrones with the news of sinners repentant. The River of Life is ever flowing, and the palms ever waving, and the hallelujahs ever rising, and the harps ever sounding, and temple always open, and the golden streets always a-rush with chariots of salvation, and the last place which you ought ever to want to go to is heaven, unless you want to be busy.

Alas, my hearers, that in this world there should be so many loungers and so few workers. We go into the vineyard of the church and we hear the arbor groan under the heft of the vines and the clusters hanging down, large and thick and ripe, cluster and cluster, fairer than the bunches of Eshcol and Engedi, and at a touch they will turn into wine more ruddy than that of Libanus and Helbon. But where are the men to gather the vintage and tread the wine press? There comes to your ear a sound of a thousand wheat fields ready for the sickle. The grain is ready. It is tall, it is full, it is golden. It waves in the sunlight. It rustles in the wind. It would fill the barns. It would crowd the garners. After a while it will lodge, or the mildew and the rust will smite it.

Oh, where are the reapers to bind the sheaves! The enemies of God are marshaled. You see the glitter of their bucklers. You hear the pawing of their chargers, and all along the line of battle is heard the shout of their great captain, and at the armies of the living God they hurl their defiance. They come, not in numbers like the hosts of Sennacherib, but their multitude is like the leaves of the forest, and the sound of their voices like the thunder of the sea. Mailed in hell's impenetrable armor, they advance with the waving of their banners and the dancing of their plumes. Their ranks are not easily to be broken, for the batteries of hell will open to help them and ten thousand angels of darkness mingle in the fight. Where are the chosen few who will throw themselves into the jaws of this conflict?

King James gave to Sir John Scott, for his courage, a charter of arms with a number of spears for the crest and the motto, "Ready! aye, ready!" and yet, when God calls us to the work and the cause demands our espousal and interests dreadful as the judgment and solemn as eternity tremble in the balance, how few of us are willing to throw ourselves into the breach, crying, "Ready! aye, ready!"

Oh, I should like to see God arise for the defense of His own cause and the disenthralment of a world in bondage! How the fetters would snap and how the darkness would fly, and how heaven would sing. You have never seen an army like that which God shall gather from the four winds of heaven to fight His battles. They shall cover every hilltop and stretch through every valley and man the vessels on every sea. There shall neither be uproar nor wrath nor smoke nor bloodshed. Harvests shall not lie waste in the track nor cities be consumed. Instead of the groans of captives shall come the song of those redeemed.

Yet the conquest shall be none the less complete, for if in that hour when all should be vigilant the church of God should neglect to seize the prize and the cause should seem to fall from the graveyards and cemeteries of all Christendom the good and faithful of the past would spring to their feet in time to save the cause, and though the sun might not again stand still above Gibeon, or the moon in the valley of Ajalon, the day would be long enough to gain a decisive victory for God and the truth.

But my text is descriptive also of those who hunt for opportunities, and when they get them do not use them. The rabbit they overcome by an early morning tramp lies for weeks uncooked in the dooryard. The deer that they brought down after long and exhausting pursuit in the Adirondacks lies on the doorsill undressed, and the savory venison becomes a malodorous carcass. They roast not that which they took in hunting. Opportunities laborously captured, yet useless, and that which came in invitingly, like a string of plover and quail and wild duck hung over a hunter's shoulder, turns to something worse than nothing.

So with Agrippa when almost persuaded to be a Christian. So with the lovely young man who went away from Christ very sorrowful. So with tens of thousands who have whole hands full, whole skies full of winged opportunities which profit them nothing at all, because they roast not that which they took in hunting. Oh, make out of this captured moment a banquet for eternity. The greatest prize in the universe to be won is the love and pardon of Christ. Win that and you can say:

Now I have found a Friend
Whose love shall never end.
Jesus is mine!

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are 8061 postoffices in Canada.

WHEAT prospects are good in Russia.

HORSES are dying from the grip in Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS supports 125 agricultural societies.

FOREST fires are doing great damage in Prussia.

THE total number of Chautauqua graduates is now 29,030.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, is in a panic because of incendiary fires.

GOLD in paying quantities was discovered near Texarkana, Ark.

THE United States army is short 900 men of its legal quota of 25,000.

ITALY is on the eve of bankruptcy and the people are becoming poorer.

MAPLE sugar is made to a greater or less extent in twenty-four States.

THE latest news item in the agricultural world is that of baling hay in Italy.

R. G. DUN & CO. report the West as doing the largest business ever known.

TOURISTS in Ireland report an unusual amount of destitution and suffering on every hand.

REPORTS concerning the condition of winter wheat are less favorable than last year.

THE United States revenue steamers Rush and Bear have been ordered north to patrol Bering Sea.

THE traveling public in England is panic stricken over the assaults now so common in railway carriages.

BOB FORD, the slayer of Jesse James, was ordered to leave Creede, Col., the new mining camp the other day, and he stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once.

IT is said that calves two or three days old are killed in considerable numbers at Campbellford, Canada, and the carcasses sent to Montreal to be made into "boneless turkey."

THE Chinese Premier, in a report to the Throne on the recent rebellion, ascribes the trouble to the cruelty on the part of the Mongol Prince and the tribesmen who oppressed the Chinese settlers.

THE annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Education shows that the number of children of all ages attending the public schools during the year ending May 1, 1891, was 371,986. The number attending between the ages of five and fifteen was 330,953.

DROWNED IN A MINE.

A Flooded Mine Bursts Though the Walls and Eight Men are Drowned.

Late the other afternoon a number of men lost their lives by the flooding of the Lytle colliery, Minersville, Penn., by a body of water that burst through the old workings. The accident occurred just about the time the shifts were changing. The colliery officials say that eight men were drowned.

The place where the accident occurred is a new coal operation that is being opened on a big scale by the Lytle Coal Company.

The works are on Primrose Mountain, several miles northwest of Minersville, and tap the great Wolf Creek colliery, which has been idle for several years, owing to large accumulations of water.

Two years ago the present operators begun the reopening of the tract, and have spent many thousand dollars in pumping and opening up new slopes. Gangways are being pushed out from these slopes on all sides of the new workings. The old water lies in it, and it is the bursting through of one of these deposits without warning that caught the miners.

They were surrounded on all sides by water. Some of the men swam out, while others are said to have been heard talking as if they had reached a high point above the water.

FAMINE IN TEXAS.

Great Suffering Caused by Drouth in Six Counties.

In Starr, Hidalgo, Porticas, Zapata, Mexico and Duval Counties, Texas, the season for planting has passed, and early crops have been killed by frost. There is no hope for relief unless summer rains should secure a light fall crop.

There is smallpox from Ignacio to Rio Grande City. Some of the people are using for food the flesh of cattle which have died from disease or starvation. The loss of cattle is estimated at eighty per cent. and in Nueces County alone 60,000 head have died.

The famine district contains a population estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 people, and a fourth of this number require assistance.

M. J. TIERNEY, a freight conductor on the Louisville and Nashville road, recovered $20,000 damages from the Standard Oil Company for injuries received through the explosion of a barrel of naphtha improperly labeled.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 1.

Lesson Text: "The Prayer of the Penitent," Psalm li., 1-13—Golden Text: Psalm li., 10—Commentary.

1. "Have mercy upon me, O God, according to Thy loving kindness; according unto the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions" This is the third of the seven penitential psalms, the others being the vi., xxxii., ci., cxxx., cxliii., xxxviii. The title gives the circumstances which led David to write this psalm, and the whole story is found in II Sam. xi., and xii. Let all consider the true significance of the seventh commandment as taught by our Lord Jesus, and let only those who are not guilty throw stones.

2. "Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin." Like the leper who said, "Lord, if Thou wilt Thou canst make me clean" (Math. viii., 2), he believes that the Lord can cleanse him, and he wants it done thoroughly. How such a word as I John i., 9, would have comforted him 'If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." But he had virtually the same teaching in Lev. vi., 1-7.

3. "For I acknowledge my transgressor; and my sin is ever before me." "Only acknowledge thine iniquity, that thou hast transgressed against the Lord thy God," was God's plea with Israel by Jeremiah (Jer. iii., 13). David does this, not making light of it nor seeking to hide either his iniquity, the root of all the trouble, or his transgression in which he overstepped the line, or his sin in which he came short of the mark (Ex. xxxiv., 7).

4. "Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight; that thou mightest be justified when thou speakest, and be clear when thou judgest." When Nathan reproved him he said, "I have sinned against the Lord" (II Sam. xii., 13). When Joseph was sore tempted, instead of yielding as David did, he said, "How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?" (Gen. xxxix., 9.)

5. "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." David recognizes sin in his naiure, he did not believe that we are by nature holy, but as Paul testifies by the Spirit, "By nature the children of wrath, even as others" (Eph. ii., 3). "By one man sin entered the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men." "The carnal mind is enmity against God" (Rom. v., 12; viii., 7).

6. "Behold, thou desirest truth in the inward parts; and in the hidden part thou shalt make me to know wisdom." There is something in us known in Scripture as "The imaginaiion of the thoughts of the heart" (I Chron. xxviii., 9; xxix., 18). And it is written, "I, the Lord, search the heart, I try the reins."

7. "Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean, wash me and I shall be whiter than snow." God made provision for the cleansing of the people whom He redeemed from the bondage of Egypt, and to understand this verse one should be familiar with the story of the leper and the two little birds of Lev xiii. and xiv., and also the red heifer story of Num. xix. In the cleansing of each case, the leper and the defilement contracted by the way, the unclean one could do nothing for himself until pronounced clean by the priest. The hyssop was used to sprinkle the blood, or the ashes and water, which symbolized and typified the blood of Jesus Christ. (See Lev. xiv., 4, 7; Num. xix., 18, and compare Isa. i., 18.)

8. "Make me to hear joy and gladness, that the bones which thou hast broken may rejoice." One's very bones are figuratively said to suffer because of sin. "My bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long." Neither is there any rest in my bones, because of my sin" (Ps. xxxii., 3; xxxviii., 3). And of Christ, our substitute, bearing our sins, it is written: "I am poured out like water and all my bones are out of joint. My heart is like wax; it is melted in the midst of my bowels" (Ps. xxii., 14). How fearful is sin thus to affect the Holy One of God.

9. "Hide Thy face from my sins and blot out all mine iniquities." God said concerning Israel, "Mine eyes are upon all their ways, they are not hid from My face, neither is their iniquities hid from Mine eyes" (Jer. xvi., 17). But Hezekiah could say after his repentence, "Thou hast cast all my sins behind Thy back" (Isa. xxxviii., 17), and concerning Israel when she shall return to God it is written, "I have blotted out as a thick cloud thy transgressions, and as a cloud thy sins." "Thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths of the sea" (Isa. xlii., 25; xlvi., 22; Mic. vii., 19).

10. "Create in me a clean heart, Oh God; and renew a right spirit within me." This is going to the root of the difficulty. We sometimes hear of a change of heart; if by that is meant a new one instead of the old sinful one, all is well; for the old cannot be improved (Rom. viii., 7). We must be born from above (John iii., 3, margin) and receive a nature we never had before, even the divine nature (II Pet. i, 4), before we can enter the kingdom of God. This God is ready to do for us, but He wants us to ask Him (Ezek. xxxvi., 26, 27, 37). What is worth having is surely worth asking for.

11. "Cast me not away from Thy presence, and take not Thy Holy Spirit from me." Moses prayed, "If Thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence." And the Lord said, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest (Ex. xxxiii., 14, 15). The strength and comfort of Moses, Joshua, Gideon, Jeremiah and all the servants of God was His presence with them (Ex. iii., 12; Josh. i., 5; Judg. vi., 16; Jer. i., 8, 19). And to us our Lord has said, "Lo, I am with you alway" (Math. xxviii., 20). He has promised never to leave us, and has told us that the Spirit will abide in us (John xiv., 17), so that if we will we may rejoice in the abiding of the Father, Son and Spirit in us (John xiv., 17, 23).

12. "Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation, and uphold me with Thy free spirit." Salvation and the joy of salvation are two different things; the last we may lose, but not the first. Many have the first who have not the last. Receiving Jesus, we have life and are children of God (John i., 12; iii., 16), but assurance and joy comes by resting on the infallible word of God irrespective of our feelings concerning the result of such acceptance of Christ (Rom. xv., 13; I Pet. i., 8). The Spirit works through His word and thus gives us fullness of joy (John xv., 11; I John i., 4).

13. "Then will I teach transgressors Thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto Thee." This is the end of our salvation or restoration, that others may hear of Jesus. Jesus instructed Peter that after he was restored he should strengthen his brethren (Luke xxii., 32). Being saved, we should forget entirely our own welfare, and give ourselves as living sacrifices to make known His righteousness, show forth His praise, and thus hasten the time when He shall appear in His glory to build up Zion. See verses 14, 15, 18, and compare Ps. cii., 16.—Lesson Helper.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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IN view of the fact that Italy and Russia are impoverished and that financially the governments of these countries are on the verge of bankruptcy, American citizenship should be highly prized. It is noticeable that from these two countries come many of the undesirable emigrants. We don't hear of many Americans who are filled with desire to emigrate to the deserted lands of Europe. Why, the difference? If protection be the cause, the protective principle should be maintained.

THE Republican state convention was held at Harrisburg last Wednesday. The following nominations were made: Judge of Supreme Court, John Dean, of Blair; Congressmen-at-Large, Gen. William Lilly, of Carbon, and Major Alexander McDowell, of Mercer; Electors-at-Large, B. F. Jones, Allegheny, William Wood, Philadelphia, J. Francis Dunlap, Lancaster, William H. Sayen, Delaware. The delegates-at-large to the National Convention at Minneapolis are as follows: Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia; William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia; William Flinn, of Allegheny; Henry W. Oliver, of Allegheny; Frank Reeder, of Northampton; Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie; Henry C. McCormick, of Lycoming, and Lyman D. Gilbert, of Dauphin. In a future issue of the ITEM we shall publish the platforms of both parties side by side, so that our readers may judge of their respective merits.

THE indications are that the Republican county convention will be held June 14th. One of the important offices to be filled is that of sheriff for which several candidates are mentioned. If there is any sincerity in the expressed desire of many politicians, big and little, of this county to heal the factional differences which have been fatal to many Republican nominees in the past twenty years that nomination should be given to Thos. M. Oaks. His name has been before three conventions for that position. In 1889 he received the nomination and it was evident that he was the choice of more than four-fifths of the Republicans of the county. Factional differences caused his defeat at the polls. He has been a loyal Republican; he is an honest man, and it is not expecting too much to ask that the Republicans of the county assert themselves and right the wrong done him in 1889. We have no assurance that he will be a candidate but if he be, let him be fairly and honorably used.

THE evil effects of Senator Osborne's puerile charges against the management of the Huntingdon Reformatory are now apparent. A number of the prisoners headed by about thirty of the hardened specimens sent to that institution from Philadelphia have become emboldened by the recent investigation and have been making much trouble for the officers during the past week. Sand, in one instance, was thrown in a guard's eyes and the perpetrators made a grand rush for freedom. The plan didn't work exactly as the "much abused" prisoners would have it and all were remanded. In the brush fac tory an open insurrection occured but it was quelled. Senator Osborne's meddlesome disposition brought him some notoriety and by his blatent declarations he has led many charitably disposed persons to believe that the condition of the inmates is horrible in the extreme. Personally, we have interviewed some of the discharged inmates, who were prisoners under Major McLaughrey's administration when the discipline was most rigid, when the spanking strap was resorted to in extreme cases and when punishment was meted out for disobedience promptly and efficiently, and in each case we got in effect the same answer "The Reformatory made a man of me." What conscientious parent or teacher would attempt to bring up a child without firm and rigid discipline, which kindly and justly administers punishment when punishment is required? Under Superintendent Patton the discipline of the Reformatory has been very much milder than formerly and now the hands of the officers have been tied by an investigation which was uncalled for. The good intentions of the instigators are of the kind that fills the murderer's or libertine's cell with choicest bouquets and fills his stomach with the most tempting viands. Out on such charity! It is misplaced. The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the mouthpiece of those who are nosing for a stench has attained a remarkable circulation and wields a strong influence. It is a great paper and it would do its thousands of readers a great service, and better serve the cause of justice by placing a resident correspondent who is unprejudiced for a while at Huntingdon in close proximity to the institution or better still send him direct to the Reformatory, there to write up all the details of the so-called outrages. He would find that no punishment is inflicted without good cause.

A Good Movement.

There appears to be a movement on foot in various parts of the State to elect men of ability to the Legislature. Thus in Bedford county Hon. John Cessna has been nominated, whilst Hon. W. A. Wallace is spoken of in Clearfield, Ex-Auditor General Jerome B. Niles of Tioga, and that old veteran Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Fayette, are also being boomed. A little nearer home we notice that Hon. P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon, is being urged to become a candidate for re-election to the House. Mr. Lytle is an able and clean man, and in the two last sessions of the Legislature, was one of its most useful and efficient members. His voice and vote was always found on the side of right and justice, in favor of wholesome and economic legislation, one who was the especial champion of the interests of Agriculture. On all measures affecting the interests of the Farmer, Representative Lytle was to be found upon the side of the honest, hard-fisted tillers of the soil. He declared by his voice and vote, upon every opportunity offered him, that the burden of taxation should be taken from the shoulders of the Farmers, and placed upon Corporations. If the Farmers of Huntingdon county are alive to their interests, they will return Mr. Lytle to the next House as they will find no one who will represent their interests more faithfully or make a more efficient representative.— *Snyder County Tribune.*

Political Announcements.

LEGISLATURE.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican primaries.

JNO. S. BARE.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1892.

Learn to do Your Work Thoroughly.

Many are out of work because they have not gone in with all their might to prepare themselves in the best way for what they had chosen. They do not go in to win. If one who had a task to do puts all his soul into it, and resolves that he will do it as well as it can be done, no matter how simple it is, that person will not be long out of employment. The world has its soul worried out of it because of slovenly work. Life is a burden to those who hire employes because of things half done. All depends on the spirit with which one starts in life. The winner selects his future carefully. He is bound to no particular rut of success. He only knows that whatever task he has selected he is going to accomplish it as well as it is possible to do it, and that in the long run he is going to win. He may be out of employment. He may be forced to change his occupation. But he still knows that in him is good, faithful work, that there is a field for it somewhere and it is his place to find that field. The winner is he who never does slovenly work and never lets himself run down.—*The Industrial School Gem.*

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Beginning with March 15th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

A large lot of Goods must and will be sold. Will here name a few of the different articles:

50 Road Wagons,

such as Conklin, Lansing, and Webster. A nice stock of Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carts.

80 Plows,

such as Syracuse, Gale, Imperial, Oliver and Bissell.

100 Spring-Tooth Harrows,

The Stevens, Hench, Childs and Osborne. Just received a car-load of

50 Osborne Mowers.

30 HAY RAKES, namely, Thomas, Tiger, Taylor, and the Osborne.

25 Cultivators,

(Walking and Riding), a lot of Corn Planters, and many other articles, such as will be found in any

First-class Implement Store.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock and learn prices. Will guarantee to save you money. In addition to the above I keep in stock

Cook Stoves, Ranges,
Builders' Hardware,
Lead and Oil,

Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Pickets, Lath, Sash, Doors, Etc.

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—A—

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Black and Colored Dress Silks, China and Japan Silks in plain and figured. Elegant styles.

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We have three times more Ladies' and Children's coats and wraps than ever before and the handsomest fitting garments you ever saw. Ladies' and Boys' shirt waists in almost any style.

CHENILLE - LACE - CURTAINS.

I have the largest line of Lace Curtains I have ever shown from 50 cents a pair up. Also a full line of Chenille Curtains and Table Covers.

And now aside, as this is not for the public ear, but confidentially for you, and you alone. If you were the only one who would want little accommodations for tomorrow, next week or next month, it would not matter much, but when there are five hundred more who just want such favors, you have no idea what bother and time it takes to attend to such matters. At the prices I sell goods I cannot afford any losses whatever, and whilst this is said without any feeling of independence whatever, I want it strictly understood that my cash rule MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL. I have lost some customers and will lose others rather than have this rule broken. Now, please don't ask for credit.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM REED,

Opera House. - - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, April 27, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Miss Edith Wood spent Sunday and Monday visiting in Huntingdon.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—John W. Foster, of Tyrone, circulated among Mapleton friends on Sunday.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Mrs. Mattie Stever spent Saturday and Sunday among friend in Cass and Union townships.

—Mrs. Matilda Turnbaugh, of Chicago, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peter Fry, in this place.

—Mrs. Joel L. Hoover and children during the past week visited her daughter at Huntingdon.

—Miss Jennie McIntyre, of Altoona, has been spending the past week with parents in this place.

—Miss Maggie Wilson, of Juniata county, was visiting her numerous friends in this vicinity last week.

—James B. McHugh arrived in Mapleton from Pittsburgh last Wednesday and expects to locate here temporarily.

—Theodore Kelley and family returned home on Monday from a ten days' visit to friends in the lower end of the county.

For rent—one good dwelling house, well finished, good cellar and water on the premises. For further particulars call on W. H. Rex.

—Said a noted man of 60 years, "my mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy." For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton were Miss Ida M. Hooper, L. S. Wible and wife, and Mrs. Lizzie Bolinger and children, of Huntingdon.

—The annual meeting of the Jumata Valley Editorial Association, will be held at the Tribune office in Altoona, Friday, April 29, 1892, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

—Mrs. T. P. Orner, of Altoona, stopped off at Mapleton on Sunday on her way to visit her daughter who resides at Mattawanna. Her many friends here warmly greeted her.

—Standing Stone Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Huntingdon, will hold an entertainment and social next Wednesday evening. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell, having completed his second year's studies at the Medico-Chirurgical college, Philadelphia, returned home last Friday and will spend the Summer vacation in this vicinity.

—James G. Spangler, whose nursery business has required him to make his headquarters during the past winter at Cincinnati, arrived home last Wednesday evening. He will spend a portion of the summer here.

—D. M. Cowher, manager, has opened a grocery and confectionary store in J. T. Himes' building, formerly used as a drug store. He will keep a stock of choice goods in his line and will sell only for cash or produce.

—David H. Foster, of Mount Union, spent a day or two of last week in Maleton. He informed us that his foot which has given him so much annoyance for the past two years is apparently healing very nicely.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson, a popular divine of Williamsport, during the past week visited his parents who reside a short distance north of town. Sunday night he preached to a good congregation in the M. E. church.

—After May 1st. whiskey will be inspected by weight—eight pounds to the gallon—instead of gauged as heretofore. The effect of the liquid will not be affected by the new order. A very little of it will still make a fool of a man.

—One of L. M. Speer's tenant houses on Railroad street, occupied by the families of C. N. Price and John W. Baker, was slightly damaged by fire Monday morning about 7.30 o'clock. The fire originated from a defective flue and was discovered and extinguished by the division men before much damage was done.

—Miss Lilly Hewitt Smith, daughter of Dr. G. W. Smith, of Hollidaysburg, and a grand-daughter of Mrs. Mary Smith, of Trough Creek valley, was married Thursday, April 21st, at Yokohoma, Japan, to John Stewart Happer.

—Quarterly meeting services will be held in the M. E. church of this place next Sunday morning. Preparatory services Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock; Love Feast Sunday morning at 8.45 o'clock; preaching and sacrament at 10.15 o'clock A. M., and Sunday school at 2.30 o'clock P. M.

—When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel bad generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Searchers for trailing arbutus in this vicinity have been richly rewarded during the past week. There is an abundance of the fragrant flower on the hills about town but if searchers are not more careful about plucking the roots it will soon be hard to find. When you go in search of it take a pair of scissors, clip the plant and do not disturb the roots.

—From the *Daily Princetonian* issued by the students of Princeton College, New Jersey, of Monday, April 11th, we notice that Horace L. B. Henderderson, class of '93, son of James Henson, of Cassville, is one of the editors, and also that in the Junior essay contest of Whig Hall, he has been awarded first prize. The Princetonian celebrated the commencement of its seventeenth volume on the above date and became a daily paper instead of bi-daily.

—The patriotism of our townsman John A. Toomey, is rather widely known. Last Saturday morning when Mr. Toomey got up to go to work he was himself surprised to see the national colors floating from the north-east gable of his house. He isn't sure who planted them there but, like the good citizen he is, he refused to remove the badge of honor, and says, if any man attempts to haul down that American flag, he will shoot him on the spot. Good for John. That flag still waves over the home of the brave.

—The services of a police officer were very much in demand in this place last Saturday evninng. There were a number of drunks in town and some of them showed how little sense they had by their boisterousness. The town is at present without police surveillance, the appointee for the current year not yet having qualified. Mr. Burgess, please see that he takes the oath of office at once, or appoint a new man, so that the peace and good order of the town be not again disturbed as it was last Saturday evening.

—A fraud is traveling over the country under the names of James B. Howard, Walter A. Scott, Arthur B. Wilson and possibly other aliases, victimizing members of the I. O. O. F. He broke into the lodge room of Juniata Lodge No. 117, of Huntingdon, a few weeks ago and attached the seal of that lodge to a number of blank traveling cards which he had in his possession. He has been heard of from lodges in Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Ohio, which he victimized.

—The Mapleton Rifle Team last Wednesday received their gold medal from a Baltimore jewelry firm. The medal represents a target suspended from a hanger and bearing crossed rifles on the face. Around the outer circle is the inscription "Champion of Mapleton Rifle Team." The medal is of pure gold and cost $9.00. When it arrived it was given to George Hall who by the contest held April 16th was entitled to wear it until the contest of last Saturday. Mr. Hall was the champion in Saturday's match and consequently sports the badge during this week also.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his teg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—A cutting affray occurred in O'niel's barroom at Broad Top city, Saturday night, April 16th. The bartender, named Bolinger refused drinks to James Madigan and Thomas Sury. They quarreled with the bartender and he attempted to put them out. Madigan drew a pocket knife and repeatedly stabbed Bolinger on the left arm and hand, hacking his arm in a dozen places from the shoulder to the wrist. Bolinger's thumb was completely severed. His arm when examined by a physician, was found to be so badly cut and injured that it was decided to amputate the limb just below the shoulder. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of Madigan and Sury, but they fled soon after the stabbing and their whereabouts are as yet unknown.

—The *Altoona Tribune* of last Thursday contains the following concerning Mrs. Luella Irwin, formerly of Mapleton and a grand-daughter of our townsman, Elliott Robley: "At the close of the prayer meeting in the First United Brethren church last evening the pastor, on behalf of the church, presented in an appropriate speech a handsome silver tea set to Mrs. Luella Irwin as a token of their appreciation for her faithful service in the various departments of church work, and especially in the choir. Mrs. Irwin, who has always been ready for any good work, expressed her thanks in tender fitting words, referring to her connection with the church and how loath she was to give it up. She leaves for Harrisburg this week, where she and her family will make their future home."

The Bibles Have Arrived.

The Huntingdon County Bible Society is now prepared to furnish a large variety of Bibles and testaments at cost, at the store room of Mr. J. C. Blair, stationer. The soliciting committees appointed some weeks ago have been reporting to the treasurer, and with the money generously donated by the citizens an assortment of books has been ordered and was placed on sale on Monday. The public will be surprised at the excellence of binding, &c., considering the extremely low price. There are seventeen varieties of Bibles, large and small, with and without references, plain, sprinkled and gilt edges, cloth, roan and morrocco binding, clear type, ranging in price from 20 cents to $3.75 (Family Bibles.) There are seven varieties of testaments, and testaments with Pslams, ranging from 5 cents up to 65 cents. As the supply of each is limited, those who purchase immediately will have the best choice. Another order may not be sent sent for some time. There are no German Bibles on sale at present.

W. W. ANSTADT, Secretary.

Have You Weak Lungs ?

If you have, don't wait until the trouble becomes so aggravated that nothing can help you, when you may so easily learn what will be of immediate and permanent benefit, to you, or any of your friends having pulmonary trouble, through reading a splendid paper on "The Consumptives' Clime," published in *Demorest's Family Magazine* for May. This article is handsomely illustrated with numerous views of health resorts and other beautiful places in Colorado, and will interest every robust person, as well as those seeking a congenial clime.

An illustrated paper on "The Grape-Fruit" is also seasonable, furnishing valuable information regarding this—to many—unfamiliar fruit, especially about its beneficial qualities as an alterative in the spring. "In Persia's Palaces," with its many illustrations, gives a comprehensive idea of woman's life in that Eastern clime; "Next Summer's Garden" is just in time to be of practical use; there is a Decoration story, "The Voodoo Charm," and a Decoration Day poem, "Our Truce," beautifully illustrated, besides other good stories; "Chat" tells about the latest fads, from "Home Art," you can learn "How to frame Pictures" yourself, and all the other departments are running over with seasonable matter; and besides three full-page pictures, there are nearly 200 illustrations. Indeed every member of the family is sure to find something of personal interest in every number of *Demorest's-Family Magazine*, and is publsshed for only $2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

Harry D. Johnson Maimed.

Harry D. Johnson aged 24 years. who for a long time made his home in Mapleton, was the victim of an accident Monday evening which makes him a cripple for life. For a little over two years he has been employed as a brakeman on the middle division and was on an east bound train Monday evening. Just after the train passed Vineyard station he attempted to tighten a brake when his foot slipped from the car and he fell. The wheels passed over his right foot, crushing that member. He was taken to Altoona on the accomodation and placed in the hospital where the foot was amputated just above the ankle. He stood the operation well and is getting along nicely.

Mr. Johnson has always been an industrious young man and so well has he done his work on the road that he was next to flagman and occupied that position all last week. He was married to Miss Alice Shellenberger, of Altoona, January 1, 1891, and to them has been born one child. They reside at 911 Fourth avenue, Altoona. Mr. Johnson's many friends here heard sorrowfully of his misfortune.

Transport Coal Through Pipes.

A New York company is perfecting a plan to take coal from the Pennsylvania fields to New York. The coal is to be ground to atoms, mixed with water and pumped into pipes by very large engines. The coal carrying stream will travel through the pipes at an average rate of five miles an hour. At the New York end the fluid will run into immense pans, probably on the Jersey meadows. After the coal has settled to the bottom the water will be drawn off. The coal will then be collected, and even in its atomized state can be most advantageously used for many purposes, such as making steel. For household use it will be compressed into what they call "briquettes."—*Ex.*

Saltillo.

Among the recent visitors to Saltillo I noticed Rev. J. D. R. Strayer, Mrs. Anna Everill and sister, Miss Nettie White, of Lewistown.

John and Will Corbin are home from Altoona making their parents a brief visit.

Mrs. E. McClain has been quite sick for several days past, but the children now think she is improving.

John Fisher and son, of Mann's Choice, made a brief visit to see his indisposed father, P. E. Fisher, who we think will be himself again when the weather settles and the icy pinions of winter have departed for one season at least.

It snowed for a few minutes to-day—Monday.

Rev. Shoemaker and family have returned to Saltillo and are occupying their farm house and enjoying the comforts of a "suburban" home near Saltillo.

Mrs. Austin Green, of Cassville, returned to Saltillo from Philadelphia one day last week, accompanied by her sister.

Dr Letterman still tarries in the city of Brotherly Love.

It is said D. P. Shope will move his family to Three Springs and rent his dwelling house to Joel Hicks, of Rockhill.

The funeral of John Stake was largely attended last Wednesday, the 15th inst., many friends from distant points being present. He died triumphant, having made a profession of faith through the instrumentality of Revs. Burrows and Shoemaker, who was assisted by Rev. Strayer at the funeral services which were conducted in the M. E. church.

The tannery is only running four days in the week, owing to an over production of leather.

It is said it will be known to-day whether the Rockhill furnace will shut down or not.

It is said Mrs. Emma Hoffman is quite ill.

John Drake, of this place, has been quite sick with an attack of pneumonia but is improving at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. John McClain, of Trough Creek, were recent visitors in Saltillo.

There are two or three good tenants wanted at Saltillo for the occupancy of two or three pleasant homes.

Mrs. K. M. Henderson has received a new lot of the latest ribbons and flowers, together with new hats, bonnets and laces which she offers to the public at greatly reduced prices.

It is said Will Parks and Miss Mamie Hoffman were married a few weeks ago. Good luck attend them.

Calvin Palmer, of Fulton county, has moved his family to Saltillo.

W. E. Faulkender bought the John Brewster store room last week together with a lot of ground for the erection of a new house.

William Abbott and family, recently of Huntingdon, have moved to Saltillo and are occupying the house of Calvin Allison, Uttley street.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

We
Received
Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

(Established in 1819.)

The Oldest Agricultural Paper in America.

Office: 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.
Office Southern Edition: 228 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

The veteran AMERICAN FARMER, which is the senior by many years of all the agricultural papers in the country, having been published in Baltimore for nearly three-quarters of a century, and always maintained a high character, has passed into new hands, who have removed the main office to Washington, D. C. The office of the Southern Edition will still be retained at Baltimore, Md.

GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The new proprietors have greatly enlarged and improved the journal. It now has 32 large pages, with a handsomely-embellished cover. It is printed in the best style, on fine book paper, with an abundance of illustrations by the best artists. It aims to be the largest and handsomest farmer periodical in the country, and *no other gives as much high-class reading matter.*

THE VERY BEST AGRICULTURAL TALENT

in the United States has been secured to write for it. Specialists in all branches of farming, who are acknowledged to stand at the very head of their respective branches of knowledge, have been retained to conduct the various departments of the journal, and everything that appears in its pages can be confidently relied on to be the best and latest knowledge and opinion on the subject. The age of progress is making strides in its development, and THE AMERICAN FARMER's object will be to keep its readers fully abreast of the latest developments, and make them the best informed and consequently the most successful farmers in the country. No man can hope to get the most from his fields and flocks without this knowledge, and the knowledge and hints he will get from THE AMERICAN FARMER will make its subscription price a most profitable investment for him. All this information will be plain, practical, and couched in every-day language.

FOR THE FARMER'S FAMILY

there is a Literary Department, made up of excellent short stories and interesting miscellaneous matter, and a Household Department, conducted by the foremost woman writer on the subject in the whole country.

IN POLITICS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER will be entirely neutral in politics, but support to the best of its ability a judicious protection through import duties on every farming product. It will have no friends in any party but the friends of the farmers, and no enemies but theirs. It will not hesitate to attack any man who, by speech or vote, opposes the interests of the farmers, and it will carefully watch every movement in Congress, and every ruling and decision in the Executive Departments affecting those interests. It is the only farming paper in the country that makes these things a specialty.

THE SOUTHERN EDITION

is devoted especially to the peculiar products and interests of the South, and will spare no labor or expense in promoting the well-being of the planters and farmers of that section.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

The journal is published regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month, thus giving 24 issues each year and an enormous amount of reading matter for the money.

The subscription price is $1 a year, payable in advance. A special introduction offer is made to send it for the remainder of 1892 for 50 cents.

In subscribing, specify whether for the regular or the Southern edition. Send money by postal-order or New York drafts. Address all communications to

THE AMERICAN FARMER,
1729 New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Sample Copies Free.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, etc.. solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING,
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

The old national turnpike from Baltimore to Ohio, which was once the great avenue of travel between the East and West has now fallen into decay and disuse.

Questions Often Asked.

Q. What is Alabastine?

A. Alabastine is a DURABLE coating for walls and ceilings.

Q. Is it the same as kalsomines?

A. It is entirely different from all other preparations on the market.

Q. Wherein does it differ from these kalsomines on the market?

A. It is made from a cement that goes through a process of setting on the wall, and grows harder with age.

Q. What are kalsomines made from?

A. From whitings, chalks, clays or other inert powders for a base, and are entirely dependent upon glue to hold them on the wall.

Q. Why do kalsomines rub and scale?

A. Because the glue, being animal matter, decays in a short time by exposure to air and moisture, and the binding qualities of the material are then gone.

Q. Does the Alabastine contain any injurious substance?

A. Alabastine has been most carefully tested, and is recommended by leading sanitarians throughout the country, on account of its sanitary nature.

Q. What has the same investigation shown regarding wall paper?

A. Sanitarians condemn, in strong terms, the use of wall paper for walls of living rooms, on account of the poison used in its manufacture.

Q. Can anything but plain work be done with Alabastine?

A. Any kind of work, from plain tinting to the most elaborate decorating can be done.

Q. How can I learn to do this work and decorate my house?

A. By writing the Alabastine Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., for book of instructions and suggestions, and illustration of stencils; also showing six sets of tinted wall designs, sent free.

The water is so low in Salton Lake, California, that the Salt Lake Company has begun taking out salt.

Mr. Robert W. Denvir

Two Christmas Dinners

In '90 a Smell was Enough In '91 a Good Appetite

The Change Was Due to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25, 1891.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I have been reading in a paper to-day about Hood's Sarsaparilla being a cure for

Dyspepsia

And I know that it is true. A year ago the smell of my Christmas dinner was enough for me, but this year I find that **I want more than a smell,** and I give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit for the change in my feelings. For the last two years I have been troubled with dyspepsia, and could find no cure for it. My friends told me that if I went to Europe, seasickness, change of air and diet would cure me. I went to Ireland and remained the three summer months of this year, '91, and came back in September uncured. **My blood was watery** and I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for it. I did so, and in one month I found that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Both poor blood and dyspepsia, for I am now **perfectly well** and have not taken any other medicine since I came home." ROBT. W. DENVIR, 238 Franklin St., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective.

NYNU—17

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

ORIGINATED

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

By an Old Family Physician.

SOOTHING. HEALING. PENETRATING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs. Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MUSHROOMS FOR THE MILLION

There's money in growing Mushrooms. Constant demand at good prices. Any one with a cellar or stable can do it. Our Primer & Price-list tells how to grow them. Free. Send for it. A trial brick of Spawn (enough for a 3x4 ft. experiment), by mail, postpaid, for 25c. By express, 8 lb for $1.00; 18 lb for $2.00; 50 lb for $5.00. Special rates on large lots. JOHN GARDINER & CO., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Gardiner's Seeds:—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

The Severest Shock Since the Lively One of 1868.

Several Towns Badly Damaged and Many Persons Injured.

The earthquake which shook up northern and central California a few mornings since, was the heaviest and longest known there since the great earthquake of 1868, while the damage caused was far greater. Many persons were bruised, and there was large loss of property in Dixon, Winters, and Vacaville, three towns of the Sacramento Valley, as fires followed the overturning of stoves and lamps. The shock occurred at twelve minutes before three in the morning, and lasted forty-five seconds.

It was especially disastrous in the three towns named, because of the insecure foundation in that part of the valley. The soil is rich alluvial bottom, deposited by the Sacramento River, but underlying it is quicksand. This unstable foundation is proved by the fact that heavy railroad trains sometimes depress the track and cause fissures in the moist land on each side. This instability of the land is the only explanation for the heavy damage in these towns. Places not twenty miles away escaped almost unharmed.

Vacaville was the centre of the shock, Main street presenting next morning a picture that beggared description. It was blocked with brick, lumber and tangled wires. There is not a brick building on the south side of the street which was not more or less wrecked, and some of them are a total loss. The vibrations were at first from southwest to northeast, and then changed suddenly to north and south. Fronts of buildings tumbled into the streets, chimneys were twisted and torn as if struck by a Kansas tornado, and the entire population ran into the streets. That there were no fatalities is little short of marvellous, though there were a number of narrow escapes. The fronts are out of Odd Fellows' Hall, Masonic Hall, Chittenden's grocery store, Hacke's hardware store, Rambo's cigar store, Ames & Thomas's grocery store, and Joe Donovan's barber shop. Davis's butcher shop was a total loss. Will Patterson and Tom Rogers were sleeping in a rear room and were buried beneath brick and mortar, but escaped alive and almost unhurt. Ray Bennett's saloon is also a total wreck. It was a two-story brick, and three young men were sleeping in the upper story. The front and sides of the structure fell outward, leaving the beds standing on the verge. J. M. Miller's drug store, Hewitt's jewelry establishment, and Blum Brothers' grocery were greatly damaged. The Platt block, the finest in town, was almost totally destroyed. In this block were the Opera House, the Postoffice, the Wells-Fargo office, Crystal Brothers' dry goods, C. R. Madd's grocery, the Enterprise office and McCabe's tin shop. The Brunswick House, a large two-story structure, J. W. Kennedy proprietor, suffered severely, almost every inch of plastering being shaken from the walls of the lower story. The total loss in town is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

In Pleasant Valley, the shock was terrific, and not a chimney is standing in the entire valley. The residence of General Gates, about three miles from Vacaville, was totally demolished.

The new Presbyterian church in Vacaville was damaged to the extent of $500, and chimneys were toppled from the Christian Church and adjoining buildings. J. A. Malone's frame building on Main street was turned and thrown three feet toward the north by the violence of the shock. His daughter had her arms badly injured. Business in Vacaville was almost suspended, men being engaged in clearing away the wreck. A temporary postoffice was improvised. Estimates from San Francisco are that the total loss will be $1,000,000.

In San Francisco the shock was severe, and the guests in the big hotels were badly frightened, but no damage occurred. In the eight-story Chronicle building the last form had just been locked up when the shock came. The building swayed like a pendulum, and the frightened printers expected to see the ceiling drop, but nothing was even cracked.

A severe shock of earthquake was also felt at Stockton, Cal., at 2:50 in the morning. For a time people were almost panic stricken, but no damage is reported. At Nevada, Nicolaus, Auburn, Chico, and other places the shock was severe.

The indicator at Chabot Observatory, Oakland, Cal., shows that the earthquake lasted fifty-eight seconds; vibration east to west.

The earthquake shock visited Winters at 2:45 o'clock in the morning, causing general destruction to property. A large brick hotel, bank buildings, Bartholet's two-story building, and in fact every building in town was damaged. The loss will reach at least $50,000. No one was hurt. The contents of stores and dwellings were all piled on the floors in heaps.

TERRIBLE WRECK.

Seven Sailors and the Captain's Little Son Victims of the Surf.

The German brig Felix, hailing from Stettin, went aground in the sleet and wind off Gore Point, near Brancaster, England. Heavy seas swept over her and carried away her masts.

The crew tried to get away in a small boat, but it capsized and five men were carried away and drowned. Two lifeboats were started out from the shore, but returned, as the occupants said they could not live in the sea.

A third boat was almost at the scene of the wreck when the Felix was struck by a tremendous sea, which drove her off the rocks and capsized her.

Two more sailors were drowned, but the captain clung to a piece of wreckage. His little boy, who had accompanied him on the voyage, was drowned when the brig capsized

KIDNAPER'S KILLED.

They Had Stolen Two Boys From Saginaw, Mich.

Three tramps, who had kidnaped two boys from Saginaw, Mich., went to Fairmont, W. Va., and camped near town, keeping the boys in confinement.

That evening the gang was joined by a man named Tracy, of Dunbar, Penn. A row was started and the gang turned their pistols on each other. Tracy was killed, one tramp was shot and another had his jugular vein cut. All are dead. The boys gave the alarm.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AN explosion took place in the fireworks factory of Jacob J. Detwiller, on the Newark Bay shore of New Jersey, and killed two boys, fatally burned another and injured four more persons. The factory consists of about twenty small buildings separated by yards.

THE Prohibitionists of New Jersey met in State Convention at Trenton and elected delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE 117th anniversary of the battle of Concord and Lexington was appropriately observed in those Massachusetts towns. Business was suspended and buildings decorated. There was a constant ringing of bells and firing of salutes. The Daughters of the Revolution celebrated the anniversary by a meeting in the Governor's room at the City Hall, New York City.

OTTO SCHNEIDER, a Custom House broker and his clerk, were arrested in New York City, charged with bribing a Government weigher to make a false return.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania assembled in State Convention at Harrisburg and sent an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention at Minneapolis.

THE Massachusetts Republicans met in State Convention, at Boston, to elect delegates to the National Convention. The delegates were not instructed, but are said to favor the renomination of Harrison. The platform adopted opposes the free coinage of silver and favors protection and commercial treaties, civil service reform and a National bankruptcy law.

THE drought in the neighborhood of Concord, N. H., is unparalleled in the history of that section. No rain has fallen there for a month and for the past three months the fall has been only 91-100 of an inch.

JAMES A. PALMER, a New York City chandelier manufacturer, was arrested for stealing more than $50,000 from Tiffany & Co., jewelers, by means of bogus bills, which were paid without question because of his father's former confidential relations with the firm.

THE recent New York State enumeration makes the total population 6,510,162.

THE New York Legislature adjourned sine die. A message from the Governor, calling an extra session for the following Monday night, was received and read in both branches shortly before the hour of final adjournment.

TYPHOID fever has closed the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Penn.

THE First National Bank of Grafton, Mass., has suspended.

JAMES CONNORS, twelve years old, of Sandisfield, Mass., committed suicide because his father would not allow him to guide the plow. He went direct from the field to the barn and hanged himself.

THOMAS O'BRIEN, the well-known bunco steerer, who fleeced an Albany man named Peck out of $10,000, and who was thereafter extradited from England and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Dannemora prison for robbery in the third degree, escaped from his guard at Utica, N. Y.

IT was developed that the escape at Utica, N. Y., of Thomas O'Brien, the bunco man, was the result of a criminal conspiracy.

ARBOR DAY exercises were held all over New Jersey, the general form of celebration being readings, recitations and singing in the schools. Wherever it was feasible the pupils assisted in the planting of trees.

South and West.

A FIRE broke out in the Northwestern Mattress Factory, at Kenosha, Wis., and before it was stopped three blocks of buildings and lumber piles were destroyed. The loss reached $500,000.

FOUR colored men have been lynched at Inverness, Fla., for the murder of Stevenson and Payne. About midnight a strong body of armed and masked men surrounded the jail and took out three prisoners and hung them to trees nearby. These three made confessions and implicated a fourth. Then this one was secured and hanged about 2 o'clock that same morning.

LARKIN LANCASTER, colored, was hanged at Pulaski, Tenn., for the murder of Alonzo Dickson, a boy seventeen years old.

A DESPERATE fight between United States authorities and a band of moonshiners took place near Big Bay, Ark., in which T. C. Bryan, one of the moonshiners, was killed. The Marshal's posse captured several stills and a quantity of whisky.

THE election in Louisiana and New Orleans passed off without a serious disturbance anywhere. On the morning after the polling there was no doubt of the election of Foster, anti-lottery Democrat, over Leonard and Breaux, Republicans, and McEnery, Democrat. The famous lottery amendment to the State Constitution, which has been fought over for two years, and which was the cause of the division in both Democratic and Republican ranks, was defeated unanimously, not receiving a vote in the State.

SEVEN attempts were made in one night to burn Louisville, Ky. In five hours fifteen buildings were destroyed, and a loss of $15,000 entailed. All were of incendiary origin. The night before there were five incendiary fires in the same radius.

WAYNE COUNTY, Mississippi, is the greatest sheep-raising county in the South. There are many flocks of 5000 head each. A new disease has appeared among the sheep, and they are dying in droves. The loss has already reached $100,000.

A TERRIFIC wind storm, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, passed over Kansas.

CALIFORNIA was again slightly shaken by an earthquake.

THE Oregon Democratic State Convention met at Portland and elected delegates who are known to be Cleveland men, but refused to instruct them. A resolution to instruct was defeated, as was one recommending Governor Pennoyer's name for a place on the National ticket.

THE Democratic State Convention of Kansas convened at Salina and elected delegates to Chicago who are instructed to vote for Cleveland as a unit as long as his name is before the convention. The platform declares for a tariff for revenue only, and that all raw materials shall be admitted free.

THE South Carolina Republican State Convention met at Columbia and Harrison delegates were elected to the Minneapolis Convention. The platform lauds the administration of Harrison, and commends the last Congress for its tariff and pension legislation.

COLEMAN BLACKBURN was hanged at Fayette, Miss., for the murder of his wife.

THERE was a third recurrence of the earthquake wave in the central portion of California. Much of the damage was done to buildings injured by previous shocks. Cracks were made in the ceiling of the Capitol at Sacramento.

THE Indiana Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, adopted resolutions favoring Grover Cleveland for the Presidential nomination and instructing the delegation at Chicago to vote for the nomination of Governor Isaac P. Gray only when the nomination of the ex-President was deemed inexpedient. A full State ticket was nominated.

A MAIL pouch containing $60,000 in paper and valuables was stolen a few days ago at St. Cloud, Minn.

THERE was a battle between "rustlers" and cowboys near Little Powder River, South Dakota, resulting in a repulse for the "rustlers," who had been emboldened by their recent victory over the cattlemen.

JOHN LEE and Dobbs Combs, two colored men, entered the Postoffice in Reisal, Texas, and, after murdering Eugene Kauffman, the Postmaster, robbed the safe and fled to the Brazos bottoms.

A NUMBER of men were employed putting in a large vault for the Court House at Jonesboro, Tenn. One of the walls of the building was badly braced and fell, killing three men instantly and fatally injuring several others.

MRS. HARVELL, of Kentucky, opposite Bristol, Tenn., saturated with kerosene the bed on which slept her husband and young child, and threw a burning brand upon it. While she and a friend were escaping they were caught by a mad bull and both were gored to death.

PHILIP BAKER was hanged in the jail yard at New Orleans, La., for murdering Mrs. Neil Nelson.

Washington.

BY direction of the President, Captain James S. Pettit, First Infantry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., to take charge on August 1st, 1892, as relief for First Lieutenant Charles A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery, who will join his battery.

THE cattlemen's trouble in Wyoming was discussed at a Cabinet meeting at the White House.

THE Treasury Department has decided to discontinue the quarterly conference of local appraisers after the close of the present fiscal year.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, to be Brigadier-General. Colonel Wheaton succeeds Brigadier-General Kautz. He is from Rhode Island. His nomination ends a long contest.

THE Treasury Department has decided not to admit to the United States as citizens of Great Britain Chinese who go to Canada to take out naturalization papers.

THE United States War Department is informed of a slight revival of the Garza in surrectionary movement in Texas, and that troops have gone to the scene of the latest outbreak.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued an invitation to foreign Nations to participate in an international conference on the subject of the larger use of silver as money.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Nathan O. Murphy, of Arizona, to be Governor of Arizona, vice John N. Irwin, resigned.

GENERAL L. L. LOMAX, of Virginia, has been appointed to the vacancy in the War Records Office, caused by the death of General Field. General Lomax is a graduate of West Point, and was a general of cavalry in the Confederate army.

THE President issued an executive order promulgating the new modus vivendi between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of seals in Bering Sea.

THE President made the following nominations: Consuls—Dwight Moore (now Vice-Consul), at Aden, Arabia; George T. Lincoln, of Connecticut, at Antwerp; Joseph A. Jones, of Massachusetts (now Consul at Aden, Arabia), at Zanzibar.

IN the House of Representatives a vote was taken on the Rockwell-Noyes contested election case from the Elmira (N. Y.) District. Mr. Rockwell's title to his seat was confirmed by a vote of 128 to 106.

Foreign.

A PLOT of Spanish Anarchists to kill the boy King of Spain was disclosed by one of the conspirators.

BARON SCHAEFFER, once Austrian Minister at Washington, is dead at Vienna. He was recalled from Washington on account of a dispute between Austria and the United States, and at once retired to private life.

THE formation of a new Italian Cabinet has been completed. Its programme includes retrenchment in the army budget.

MR. MERCIER, ex-Premier of the Province of Quebec, Canada, who is ill in bed, has been placed under arrest to answer to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Province of the sum of $60,000 in conjunction with a contract with one Langlais to supply the Government offices with stationery.

THREE murderers were executed at Santa Clara, Cuba, a few days ago.

EXPLOSIONS, due to Anarchists, occurred in three Spanish towns.

GREAT damage was done to property and several lives were lost by a storm in the Swiss Tyrol. Six persons were killed by flying fragments.

FRENCH vineyards have suffered immense damage from icy storms. The crop has been destroyed in many parts of Burgundy. It is expected that seventy-five per cent. of the grapes will be lost in the Touraine district.

THE Venezuelan revolutionists captured the towns of Araure and Acarigua, and took five hundred prisoners. They also routed the Government troops near Polito. Valencia and Puerto Cabello are in a state of terror. In the former the police force is doubled, and mounted guards patrol the streets. In the latter all able bodied men have been conscripted, and commerce is paralyzed.

THE fort at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, fired fourteen shots at the French transatlantic steamer Canada, believing Revolutionists to be aboard. The French Consul protested and received an apology.

THE Compradore of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, in China, has absconded. The loss is $600,000 Four native banks have stopped payment, with liabilities of $1,500,000.

ALL the members of the last Italian Cabinet, except the Minister of Finance, have withdrawn their resignations.

THE French Cabinet has decided upon extensive military operations in Dahomey, Africa.

GENDARMES raided an Anarchist quarter in Paris, France, and took forty-five prisoners.

FATAL BLAZE.

Half a Score Perish in a Fire at St. Petersburg.

A fatal fire occurred at St. Petersburg, Russia, the other day. A blaze was discovered in a three-story tenement, and when the occupants of the upper floors reached the staircase they found it a roaring mass of flames. The panic-stricken people ran back to their apartments and many of them jumped from the windows. The building was destroyed, and in the ruins were found the bodies of nine persons who had been burned to death. Fifteen others were missing and supposed to have also perished.

Largest Olive Orchard in the World.

The largest olive orchard in the world belongs to Mr. Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara County, California. Mr. Cooper purchased the land occupied by this mammoth grove of Oriental trees away back in 1871, the entire orchard, including the portions of it which are devoted to the culture of English walnuts, Japanese persimmons, almonds, etc., comprising 1700 acres. The orchard now has 10,000 olive trees, 8100 in full bearing, the remainder being young trees set out during the past year and a half. Besides the olive tree there are 3000 English walnut trees, 10,000 almond trees and about 4000 other fruit and nut trees. The 10,000 olive trees yielded 40,000 quart bottles of olive oil last year, which found a ready market at $1.25 per bottle; the nut trees bore thousands of bushels of nuts, to say nothing of the Japanese persimmons. Taken all in all, it has been calculated that Mr. Cooper's orchard brings an income of not less than $800 per acre every year.—St. Louis Republican.

Queer Chinese Commodities.

Some curious items are found in the lists of China's trade statistics. For instance the report of exports from Ichang, a large city on the middle Yang-tse-Kiang, contains an item of 13,000 pounds of tiger bones, valued at nearly $3000. Only a Chinese would think of putting tiger bones to any other use than that of a fertilizer, but in China tiger bones are used as a medicine. They impart to the invalid some of the tiger's strength. Another item is 9000 pounds of old deer horns, worth $1700—another medicinal agency with whose pecular properties Western medical science is not yet acquainted.—Boston Transcript.

"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Consumption carries off many of its victims needlessly. It can be stopped sometimes; sometimes it cannot.

It is as cruel to raise false hopes as it is weak to yield to false fears.

There is a way to help within the reach of most who are threatened—CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Let us send you a book on the subject; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

32

Ely's Cream Balm

QUICKLY CURES

COLD IN HEAD

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

PATENTS E. T. FENWICK, Washington, D. C. Inventor's Guide free

LATER NEWS.

THE steamship Conemaugh, laden with 3000 tons of food for the starving Russians sailed a few days ago from Philadelphia, Penn.

CHARLES H. REED, of counsel for Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, died in Baltimore, Md. Death was a result of progressive paralysis. Some years ago Mr. Reed's mind was disordered.

DURING a storm the schooner S W. Rowley was capsized near Money Point, Va., and before assistance could be sent Mrs. Rowley, wife of the Captain, her little daughter and two of the crew were drowned

The full vote of Louisiana in the late State election, official, from all the parishes is as follows: Foster, anti-Lottery Democrat, 79,270; McEnery, Democrat, 46,732; Leonard, Regular Republican, 28,834; Breaux, Custom House Republican, 11,301; Tannehill, People's party, 8502. The Foster Democrats will have eighteen of thirty-six members of the Senate and forty-nine of ninety-eight members of the House, a tie in both bodies.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of G. F. Lincoln to be Consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

THE choirmaster in the private chapel in the imperial palace at Peterhof, sixteen miles from St. Petersburg, Russia, while delirious, recently murdered his wife and burned her body. He then threw his three children into a river, where they drowned.

A SLOOP, the property of the Messageries Fluviales, foundered in the River Claire, Annam, China, and thirty soldiers aboard the vessel were drowned together with the Captain

THE Mayor of Truro, Nova Scotia, was taken to jail to serve a term of forty-eight hours' imprisonment on a charge of contempt of the House of Assembly. He sent to the House a document reflecting upon the conduct of Mr Lawrence, member for Colchester. A strong police force escorted the recalcitrant Mayor to jail.

ROBBED THE ROTHSCHILDS.

One of Their Cashiers Has Been Stealing for Years.

Herr Jaeger, who for twenty years has been in the service of the Rothschilds at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, is a fugitive, and an embezzler of nearly $500,000. No event within many years has created a greater sensation in the financial circles of Germany. The Jaegers have for two generations have trusted employes of the Rothschild family, and their name, to German and Austrian financiers, is almost as familiar as that of the Rothschilds themselves. The father of the cashier who has proved an embezzler was himself cashier of the Frankfort house of Rothschild. He was so upright and faithful that, when the firm lost his service the son was given the post. This was not done out of regard only for the father, but because the son seemed thoroughly qualified by training for the post. He was treated with as much confidence as the Rothschilds treat any one They keep a close watch on all their employes, and even on each other, and it is a matter of wonder that Jaeger could have got away with the amount he is known to have embezzled. He had more opportunity for theft than any other employe, and he is said to have been inflamed with a desire to become a millionaire himself. The stolen money, it is rumored, was lost in stock gambling, Jaeger having been unfortunate almost from the first in his enterprises in that direction. When he saw that detection was inevitable he fled.

A SILVER CONVENTION.

To Meet in Washington to Organize a Bimetallic League.

Chairman A. J. Warner, of the National Silver Committee, issued from Washington a call for a convention to be known as the Second National Silver Convention, to be held at Washington on May 26 and 27, 1892, one of the objects being to organize a National Bimetallic Association or league for the better promotion of the cause of free bimetallic coinage in the United States.

The call is extended to all who earnestly favor the immediate restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the United States, and each Congress district is requested to send two delegates, and each State and Territory to send two additional delegates at large. Farmers' Alliance organizations, State Grangers, Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Labor, and all other industrial organizations favorable to the free coinage of silver are also invited to send one delegate for each local organization. A cordial invitation is also extended to all citizens who, by pen or otherwise, have been advocates of bimetallism. Members of Congress and of the Legislatures of the several States, who favor the restoration of the bimetallic standard and the coinage of silver on the same terms as gold, are especially invited to attend and participate in the proceedings of the convention.

SANG ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Charles Miller, the Boy Murderer, Executed in Cheyenne.

Charles E. Miller, the boy murderer, has been hanged at Cheyenne, Wyoming. He showed no anxiety about his future, and died like a dime novel hero. He sang a song on the scaffold which he himself had composed.

Miller was the seventeen-year-old murderer of Ross Fishbaugh and Waldo Emerson in a box car of an incoming frieght train in September, 1890. The three were tramping Westward. Miller was a confirmed vagabond. The others were members of respectable families at St. Joseph, Mo., making a cheap trip to Denver, where they hoped to get good positions. These two were killed for their money—$65. Each received a bullet in the head.

Miller went to Kansas, confessed to his brother and was delivered to the authorities. After conviction two efforts were made to have the Governor commute the sentence. His final decision was made two hours before the execution.

Miller was born in New York on December 27, 1874. His parents died when he was five years old, his father committing suicide by taking paris green and his mother worrying herself to death.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

76TH DAY.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Peffer, passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to obtain from our Consuls abroad information as to the application of electricity to the propulsion of farm machinery and to the propogation and growth of plants——The Senate also passed the two court bills lately laid over and spent most of the remainder of the day in executive session over the modus vivendi in Bering Sea and other matters.

77TH DAY.—Mr. George's resolution relative to the low price of cotton and the depressed condition of agriculture was agreed to. It directs the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to ascertain in every practicable way and report from time to time the present condition of agriculture in the United States and the present prices of agricultural products, and if there be any of which the prices are depressed then the causes of such depression and the remedies therefor——The joint resolution to pay to West Virginia the amount due to it under the direct tax refund act was passed without discussion——The bill to establish a Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia was then taken up, and several amendments (proposed by Mr. Hoar) were agreed to. Mr. George moved to strike out the provision entitling the judges to pensions. The motion was rejected —7 to 36; and the bill was passed——The Bering Sea modus vivendi was approved—— A brief silver debate and division occurred when Mr. Platt called up a House bill amending the Arizona Funding act and asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, moved to strike out the words which made the five per cent interest payable in gold, and to insert the words "in lawful money of the United States." The motion was carried by a vote of twenty-eight yeas to twenty-four nays, as follows: Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Call, Cockrill, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, Gibson, (Md.), Hansbrough, Harris, Hill, Jones, (Nev.), Kyle, Mitchell, Peffer, Pugh, Ransom, Stewart, Teller, Vest, Walthall, Wolcott — twenty-eight. Nays —Allison, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Dixon, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Paddock, Palmer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Washburn, Wilson—twenty-four.

78TH DAY.—Mr. Teller spoke on Mr. Morgan's silver resolution——Mr. Cullum reported a bill directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to report annually certain information in relation to the adoption by common carriers in interstate commerce of a uniform system of automatic coupling.

79TH DAY.—A debate on the Chinese question characterized by an onslaught upon the Geary bill by Mr. Sherman, was entered upon——The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and acted thereon, as follows: Senate bill for the appointment of consuls to the Congo Free State. Passed. Authoriziug Commander Dennis W. Mullan, United States Navy to accept a medal presented to him by the Chilean Government. Passed. To reimburse the State of Nebraska for expenses incurred in repelling a theatened invasion by the Sioux in 1890-'91 (appropriating $50,000). Passed. Providing for sundry lighthouses and other aids to navigation. Passed. This bill appropriates $504,300 for a large number of lighthouses and other aids to navigation mostly on the great lakes. To establish a military post near Helena, Mont. (appropriating $300,000). Passed after explanations by Messrs. Hawley and Sanders——Mr. Gorman introduced a bill providing for the payment to the corporate authorities of Frederic, Md., $200,000, the sum exacted from them by General Jubal Early, of the Confederate army, in 1864 under penalty of burning the town.

80TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Vilas and without a roll call the Senate adopted an amendment to a pension bill increasing the pension of all aged and destitute soldiers of the Mexican war from $8 to $12 a month—— Senate bill appropriating $64,000 for William and Mary College of Virginia for occupation and damages by United States troops during the war was passed——The Urgency Deficiency bill was passed with amendments appropriating $25,000 for representation at the Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid, and $100,000 for continuing the work of the present census——The House bill, adding the Secretary of Agriculture to the list of Presidential successors, passed—— The calendar was then taken up. Bills upon it were disposed of as follows: Senate joint resolution extending an invitation to the King and Queen Regent of Spain and the descendants of Columbus to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition. Passed. Joint resolution requesting the loan from Spain of certain articles (Columbian relics) for the World's Columbian Exposition. Passed. Extending an invitation to the Presidents of the American Republics and the Governors of the American Colonies to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition. Passed——The Geary Chinese exclusion bill occupied the Senate all day after the morning hour.

81ST DAY.—The Senate used up the whole day in further debate on the Chinese bill—— Mr. Teller introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate what steps had been adopted to secure an international monetary conference. Mr. Sherman suggested the insertion of the usual proviso, "if not incompatible with the public interests." As amended the resolution was adopted.

In the House.

87TH DAY.—The entire day was devoted to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, which was finally passed as it came from the committee, with the exception of the dry dock at Algiers (La.), which was stricken out on a point of order.

88TH DAY.—The greater part of the session was spent in considering the contested election case of Noyes against Rockwell, from the Twenty-eighth New York district. The time for discussion was limited to five hours on each side.

89TH DAY.—The House resumed consideration of the Rockwell-Noyes contested election case.

90TH DAY.—The debate on the Noyes-Rockwell contested election case was continued.

91ST DAY.—The minority report on the Noyes-Rockwell case from New York, in favor of the sitting member, was adopted after an exciting debate.

92D DAY.—The entire day was consumed in personal explanations. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, cited a recent article in the Washington Post, which, he said, reflected upon his action in demanding a quorum on the passage of bills. This occupied nearly one hour. Another hour was consumed in discussing a bill to establish a military post between Burlington and High Gate, Vermont which finally went over without action. The report of the Committee on Printing to expunge certain portions of the speech of Mr. Walker, attacking Mr. Hoar and Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, was then called up and went over—— Mr. Storer introduced a bill to provide for an international ratio between gold and silver, and to suspend the purchase of silver bullion from and after July 1, 1893.

THE British Government has largely increased its grant for the exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago.

A MOST GRAPHIC STORY.

It is Taken Direct from Real Life.

A CHARMING NEW ENGLAND LADY TELLS HER EXPERIENCE BOTH ABROAD AND IN AMERICA.

The unwritten romances of life are more wonderful and far more interesting than the most vivid works of fiction. The one we are about to relate occurred in real life, and is both interesting and instructive.

Mrs. Jennie Ray formerly lived in Manchester, N. H. Her home was pleasant, her surroundings comfortable. In the year 1880 she visited England, and while in that country began to experience strange sensations. At first she attributed them to the change of climate, but they continued and increased, until finally, like many another woman, she became utterly discouraged.

It was while in this condition that Mrs. Ray returned to America and her home. Thousands of women who read this story can appreciate the condition in which Mrs. Ray then was, and sympathize with her suffering. Two prominent physicians were called and endeavored to do all in their power for her relief. In spite, however, of their skill Mrs. Ray grew weaker and more depressed, while the agony she endured seemed to increase. It was at this time that a noted physician who was called declared Mrs. Ray was suffering from cancer, said there was no help, and told her friends she could not live more than a week at the farthest.

And here comes the interesting part of the story, which we will endeavor to tell in Mrs. Ray's own words. She said:

"Unknown to all these physicians, I had been using a preparation of which I had heard much. I did not tell the physicians because I feared they would ridicule me, and perhaps order its discontinuance. During all the while that the physicians were attending me the preparation was steadily and faithfully doing its own work in its own way, and I had faith in its power. At last the doctor said there was no use of his coming, for he could do me no good. I had suffered so much that I was quite willing to die, but it seems I was nearer relief than I knew. One week from the day the doctor last called a false growth, as large as a coffee cup, and which looked as though it had been very large, left me. I sent for a doctor, and he declared it was a fibroid tumor, but said he had never known one to come away of itself before. I immediately began to gain health and strength, and I unhesitatingly declare that my rescue from death was due solely to the marvelous effects of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy I took unknown to the physicians, and which certainly rescued me from the grave. It is my firm belief that many ladies who are said to die of cancer of the womb are cases like mine, and if they could be induced to use Warner's Safe Cure they, like me, might be saved."

The above graphic account is perfectly true in every respect. Mrs. Jennie Ray is now living at 142 West Sixth street, South Boston, Mass., and if any lady doubts the above statement she can address Mrs. Ray, who will gladly answer all questions or grant an interview of a confidential nature to any lady who may choose to call upon her. It is said that "truth is stranger than fiction," and when the thousands of suffering, helpless women who are upon the road which physicians say leads only to death, consider the story as above given, there is reason for hope and joy, even although they may be now in the depths of despondency and misery. To such ladies the above truthful account is willingly given.

Didn't Grasp the Suffix.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of New Zealand, says the Providence Journal, is, by all accounts, very particular that his M. A. should appear always after his name. A deacon, in an out-of-the-way New Zealand township, one Sunday read to his congregation the written notice of Mr. Hughes's forthcoming visit thus: "The pulpit of this church will be occupied on Sunday next by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes's Ma." He added the sage reflection: "And we have no doubt the old lady will give us a very telling discourse."

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FROM THE "PACIFIC JOURNAL."
"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tutt. That eminent chemist has produced

Tutt's Hair Dye

which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless." Price, $1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. A. B. Laforme, Boston, Mass., says: "I ordered and distributed one dozen large bottles Bradycrotine among my friends afflicted with headache, and in every case it has afforded almost instantaneous relief." Fifty cents.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Young mothers who regain strength but slowly, should bear in mind that nature's greatest assistant is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has no rival as thousands testify.

IN 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

THE pleasant coating of Beecham's Pills completely disguises the taste without impairing their efficiency. 25 cents a box.

For a 2c. stamp, sent with address to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., ladies will receive free, a beautiful illustrated book, "Guide to Health and Etiquette."

Rather risky

—the offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Risky for *them*. For *you*, if you have Catarrh, it's a certainty. You're certain to be cured of it, or to be paid $500. That's what they offer, and in good faith—they cure you, or pay you, no matter how bad your case, or of how long standing.

But—*is* it so much of a risk? They have a medicine that cures Catarrh, not for a time, but for all time. They've watched it for years, curing the most hopeless cases. They know that in your case there's every chance of success, almost no chance of failure.

Wouldn't any one take such a risk with such a medicine?

The only question is—are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk?

If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist fifty cents and the trial begins.

Trusts and Combines

both commercial and political appear to be on the Go.

They have been weighed in the balance of Public Opinion and found wanting.

But there is one

Combination—

Capital, Skill and Energy (purely American,)

that has come to stay.

We have some of the first,

Quarter century of the next and an unlimited quanity of the latter.

The Why

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Way

to

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Suits to order from $20.00.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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CURES
SCIATICA
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ALL ACHES
NEURALGIA.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds,
Coughs,
Sore Throat,
Hoarseness,
Stiff Neck,
Bronchitis,
Catarrh.
Headache,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Asthma,
Bruises, Sprains,
Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 50 cents.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

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W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed.

is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

A Sample Cake of Soap and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty; Illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases sent sealed for 10c.; also Disfigurements, like Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., New York City. Consultation free, at office or by letter.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON, the most noted physician of England, says that more than half of all diseases come from errors in diet.

Send for Free Sample of Garfield Tea to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation.

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A bright, energetic man or woman wanted to take the sole agency for an article that is needed in every home and indispensable in every office. SELLS AT SIGHT, in town or country. $700 in 90 days and a steady income afterward. A "Bonanza" for the right person. Good jobs are scarce and soon taken. *Write at once.*

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WELL DRILLING

Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 20 to 3,000 feet, for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Mounted Steam Drilling and Portable Horse Power Machines set to work in 20 minutes. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other. Specially adapted to drilling Wells in earth or rock 20 to 1,000 feet. Farmers and others are making $25 to $40 per day with our machinery and tools. Splendid business for Winter or Summer. We are the oldest and largest Manufacturers in the business. Send for Illustrated Catalogue X, stating fully what is required. PIERCE ARTESIAN WELL SUPPLY CO., 30 Beaver St., New York.

KEYSTONE HAY LOADER

Loads a ton in 5 minutes. Saves time, work, men, hay. Strong, durable, light draft. Send for description.

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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OUTWITTING THE SMUGGLERS.

How Uncle Sam's Customs Officers Capture Contraband Cigars.

"The ways of smugglers are peculiar, but the ways of custom house men can more than outdo them," remarked the purser of a Havana line steamship.

"You know," he added reflectively, "a man who visits the West Indies and appreciates a fine cigar seldom comes back to this country without making an attempt to do some quiet smuggling. Of course the contraband articles are cigars. It may not be because he is mean, but the duty is stiff, and I can easily imagine with what pleasure a box of cigars can be passed around among a few friends with the recommendation, 'Boys, Uncle Sam never received any duty on these, and I can vouch for them.' I have been there myself.

"The shrewd deputy of Uncle Sam understands all this, and in addition, the chances are he appreciates a good cigar as much as we do. Of course he makes a thorough search for dutiable goods on the arrival of all our ships, but there are, he thinks, many little ways by which he can be avoided, and travelers are not long in finding them out.

"This does not worry our friend, the customs man, for his arrangements, although most simple, do not fall far short of perfection. He knows of the whereabouts of every large lot of cigars which leave Havana, and when we arrive here has, in all probability, a complete list of the number we have on board and the names of their owners.

"You don't believe it. Well, nevertheless it is a fact. When smuggling was more of a business some years ago than it is now, a clever customs man developed a scheme by which the quantity of cigars smuggled in this port was reduced to a minimum.

"An agent of the department was placed at Havana. He straightway made friends with the cigar dealers and manufacturers. This cost money, but the game was worth the candle. Whenever cigars were sold to an American or an Englishman, in nine cases out of ten the dealer delivered them, and politely insisted on doing so.

"At the request of the buyer they would invariably be sent on board his steamship or to the hotel at which he was boarding. In this way the buyer's name and address were ascertained.

"The crafty Cuban would then make a memorandum of this seemingly worthless information and send it to Uncle Sam's agent. Once in his possession, that man kept well posted in regard to the buyer's movements, and on the day he sailed for New York the amateur smuggler's name, description and the number of cigars which he had were cabled to the authorities here.

"No fear of detection bothered the would be smuggler, and on arrival he would give the customs man the coldest kind of a bluff until a few facts and figures were presented to him.

"Do they give up the cigars? Oh, yes, but with mighty bad grace, and if all the customs men could be paralyzed for the wishing, I assure you Uncle Sam would not have an ablebodied man in the business. It is hard luck to have some other man smoke the weed which your money has paid for, but it happens more often than you imagine. The goods are always confiscated, and the amateur smugglers are lucky in getting out of a bad hole, for smuggling is an offense not to be trifled with.

"Oh, yes, there are dozens of ways by which cigars could be smuggled in this port without detection; but the practice could not be carried on long, so the business has not grown. Sorry I can't give you some inside information, but it would be bad policy."

Then the smart looking purser reflectively puffed a cigar which had never paid duty.—New York Sun.

Synods and Sinners.

There's a Presbyterian minister in Detroit whose wife is very fond of this city as a place of residence. Some time ago the synod to which he belongs was discussing the advisability of sending him away on some important business occupying a year or so. It was suggested to him, and he went to his wife as all good husbands do.

"My dear," he said to her cautiously, "what do you think of going away from Detroit?"

"I don't think of it at all," she answered promptly. "Why did you ask?"

"Well, the synod has asked me to go, and"——

She went over to him softly, and, putting both hands on his head in a motherly way, she said solemnly:

"My son, if synods entice thee, consent thou not."

And he didn't.—Detroit Free Press.

The Trouble with Dress Reform.

Mr. Savelittle—Well, my dear, did you go to that dress reform lecture, as I suggested?

Mrs. S.—Yes, and it was very interesting.

"What do you think of the idea?"

"The reform dress is certainly sensible, convenient and decidedly becoming, but"——

"Well, what's the 'but?'"

"I can't see, my love, how such a simple garment can ever be made to cost enough to be respectable."—New York Weekly.

One Occupation Still Left.

Fair Visitor—I am collecting subscriptions for a poor boy who cannot work. He has both limbs paralyzed.

Mr. Grough—Why doesn't he become a district telegraph messenger?—Life.

THE MERRY BRITISH BEGGAR.

I brave the day, I brave the night,
I throw my sorrows to the wind,
And try to keep a cheerful mind,
Although my coat is thin and light,
Although my hat
Is wondered at,
Because I shaved the outer rim
To try and keep it smooth and trim.

I laugh and sing and whistle, too,
When I have wind enough to spare.
But in the sharp and frosty air
My breath comes short, my nose turns blue,
My fingers freeze,
And my poor knees
Would knock together did they dare;
But still I keep a jaunty air.

When bread is scarce and shelter poor
I watch the sparrows, and I say
"I only want a meal a day."
And if they turn me from the door
I tramp for weeks,
And dodge the beaks,
And with no money for a bed
I try an archway or a shed.

I brave the day, I brave the night,
I throw my sorrows to the wind,
'Tis wise to keep a cheerful mind
And screw your courage for the fight.
And so, kind sir,
In case you err,
With over pity worse than none,
Just hand a copper and have done.

—Nina F. Layard in Longman's Magazine.

Chinese Points for Hosts.

"Don't eat with your ears," says Yuan Mel, a Chinese writer, "by which I mean do not aim at having extraordinary out of the way foods, just to astonish your guests. For that is to eat with your ears, not with your mouth. Bean curd, if good, is actually nicer than bird's nest. And better than sea slugs, which are not first rate, is a dish of bamboo shoots.

"The chicken, the pig, the fish and the duck, these are the four heroes of the table. Sea slugs and bird's nest have no characteristic flavors of their own. They are but usurpers in the house. I once dined with a friend who gave us birds' nests in bowls like vats, holding each about four ounces of the plain boiled article. The other guests applauded vigorously, but I smiled and said, I came here to eat bird's nest, not to take delivery of it wholesale."—Temple Bar.

How to Acquire a Foreign Vocabulary.

Perhaps one of the best ways of fixing the words and idioms of a language in one's mind is to teach them to somebody else. The learner should try to impart to some member of his family what he has already mastered. He should, above all, seek command first of words in familiar use, leaving to a later stage of his progress the forms of literary expressions; his first business is with the common objects of daily life, his last business is with general terms. As he sits at his desk he ought to be able to name every article about him, just as when he is riding in the street car or on the railway he should be able to mentally recall the equivalent for every detail in the moving panorama of objects.—Boston Herald.

Frosted Glass.

The frosty appearance of glass which we often use when it is desirable to keep out the sun or for a protection against inquisitive eyes, is brought about by using a paint composed as follows:

Sugar of lead, well ground in oil, applied as other paint, then pounded while fresh with a wad of batting, held between the thumb and finger, after which it is allowed to partially dry. Then with a straight edge laid upon the sash you run along by the side of it with a stick sharpened to the width of the line you wish to appear between the diamonds, figures or squares into which you choose to lay it off.—Detroit Free Press.

A Little Brute.

Nearsighted Lady—The boy who is trying to tie that tin can to that poor dog's tail ought to be thrashed within an inch of his life—the horrid little brute.

Maid—It's your boy, mum.

"My boy?"

"Yes, mum."

"Tell him if he'll stop I'll give him some cake."—Good News.

A Tribute to the Frog.

The bullfrog is a combination of piscatorial, venatorial and aquatic delights. From his cradle to his grave he is an ornament and an honor to the land. There is fine sport in the hunting of him and the eating of him, and it is both policy and justice to protect him from the onslaughts of rival and foreign bullfrogs.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Winter in Italy.

In Italy in the winter the Italians spread rugs over their floors, hang tapestries upon their walls, pile cushions everywhere, and carpet their sofas with long haired skins: this they call warmth. But a fireless room, with the thermometer on its walls standing at 35 degs. is not warm, no matter how many cushions you may put into it: and one hates to believe, too, that necessary accompaniments of health are roughened faces and frost bitten noses and the extreme ugliness of hands swollen and red.—Constance F. Woolson in Harper's.

Pawned a Five Dollar Bill.

A man who possessed a five dollar bill, and wanted to blow it in badly, hit upon a novel plan the other day by which to save and spend it both. The bill was given to him by a friend, and he was determined not to part with it. After a lengthy debate with himself he evolved the brilliant scheme of pawning the note. He paid a visit to his uncle, raised $4.62 on the bill, and spent it according to his tastes. When further funds came in he redeemed the original note.—Philadelphia Record.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

STRAW - HATS

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,
Gents Shoes,
Youths' and Misses' Shoes,
Childrens' Shoes.
Good stock and late styles.
Call and see the goods.

We keep all kinds of General Merchandise. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. G. Gillam.

Near Depot.) Mapleton Depot, Pa.

LUMBER!

We have on hand a large lot of Lumber, such as Boards and Frame Stuff, which we will sell cheap at the mill. We are also prepared to cut

Bills to Order

on short notice. Can also furnish Worked Lumber, such as Flooring and Wainscoating of oak or pine; also Poplar Siding. Roofing Lath, $3.00 per 1,000, Chestnut or White Pine Shingles, $4.00 per 1,000, at our mill, which is located 1½ miles north of Saltillo, at curve of E. B. T. R.R.

In order to close out this "set," will sell whole

House Bills,

COMPLETE, on note for any length of time. We are fully equipped for this, having a planing mill at Saltillo (M. S. McNeil, Superintendent) in connection wirh our saw mil.

We have a lot of Boards which we will sell at mill at $8.00 per 1,000.

Send us your orders.

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THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War Are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted,

Address, JAMES H. BRADLEY,
Late Commissioner of Pensions,
Washington, D.C.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley		9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills		9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. [illegible]	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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Men's, Boys' & Youths'

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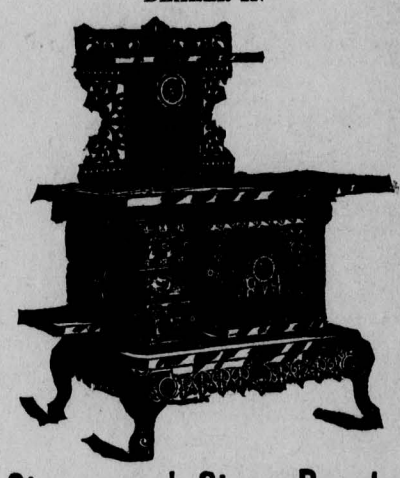

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